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**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
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SERVICE**

JPRS Report

Africa ***(Sub-Saharan)***

JPRS-SSA-87-067

21 JULY 1987

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

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ANGOLA

MOXICO OFFICIAL ON MILITARY, ECONOMIC SITUATION

MB221602 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT Jun 87

[Text] Recently in Luena, Comrade Jaime Batista Donge, Chairman of the Military Council of the 10th Region and provincial commissar of Moxico, gave an interview to the local media. During the interview he discussed the region's political, military, and socioeconomic situation. Commissar Jaime Batista Donge reviewed FAPLA actions against the enemy over the last 6 months.

Over 592 bandits belonging to the group of murderers have been killed, while (?11) others were captured, and 6 surrendered. Our forces have also captured a large quantity of war materiel, including 500 tons of ammunition and other personal effects. Comrade Jaime Batista Donge, provincial commissar of Moxico, added that the UNITA puppets, who are unable to confront FAPLA forces, have turned their weapons against unarmed people by destroying their property and farms, stealing their livestock, attacking trucks (?and civilians) traveling between towns, as well as by destroying and mining roads and public places.

The official added that the FAPLA forces and the people are determined to fight these lackeys in the pay of imperialism. This is demonstrated by the fact that young men have been freely joining the FAPLA ranks, while the people have joined the People's Defense Organization, territorial troops, and the People's Vigilance Brigades.

Comrade Jaime Batista Donge said that the province's socioeconomic situation, was quite weak because of the lack of infrastructures, qualified technicians, and the problem of transportation in places where products are found. The truck fleet in the province is quite small, he said. he also mentioned the weak support to Moxico Province in particular by Angolan Airlines as another factor.

He went on to say that as long as some central organs (?do not understand) the nature of our revolution, some provinces, such as ours, will always find obstacles to the development of their economy, whose principal support must come from these structures. We face serious problems in transporting officials on missions to Luanda, as well transporting necessary products to the people, not from the provinces to Luanda but from Luanda Airport to the provinces, which is characterized by delays because of lack of organization in some structures.

With regard to the implementation of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' guidelines in the speeches he made during his last visits to Uige and Benguela, provinces where he called for exchange among the provinces to solve certain issues, Comrade Jaime Batista Donge said that the Moxico Province has been implementing the guidelines. He told newsmen during the interview that some steps have already been taken toward this goal with the provinces of Benguela, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Bie, Huambo, and Cuando Cubango. He said there were good prospects in this field. He said that the guidelines were timely because Moxico Province is facing serious supply problems, particularly with regard to salt and dried fish, thus forcing local officials to visit the provinces that have these products and exchange for what we produce.

/12232

CSO: 3400/90

ANGOLA

ANGOLAN, CSSR TRADE UNIONS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

MB241426 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] A joint communique signed by the CSSR Metals Industry Workers Trade Union and the Angolan Heavy Workers Trade Union was issued in Luanda this morning. The communique details the activities and talks held in Angola by the CSSR Trade Union delegation during its stay which began on 17 June. The communique states that during its stay in Angola, the Czechoslovak delegation toured some heavy industry and metallurgy enterprises in Luanda and Benguela Provinces where it noted the workers' involvement in tasks for national reconstruction in Agostinho Neto's fatherland. In Benguela Province, the delegation was received by Jorge Lourenco, the provincial commissar.

In Luanda, it held meetings with officials of the trade union sector. At the end of talks in Luanda, the two delegations expressed their concern over escalating world tension and the increase in warmongering activities by the more aggressive imperialist circles, as well as the nuclear arms race which is a deadly threat to humanity.

The two sides noted that in achieving world peace, the implementation of the new peace initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union to the United States, other nuclear powers, and all peoples of the world would be important. The two delegations strongly condemned South Africa's plans of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Pretoria racist regime's troops who are occupying part of Cunene Province, and the end of their logistical and military support to counterrevolutionary groups on the South African payroll.

The document was signed by Joao Miguel Monteiro Neto, second secretary of the Angolan heavy Industry workers Trade Union, and (Frantisek Badin), member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Metals Industry Workers Trade Union.

The CSSR trade union delegation leaves Luanda this afternoon to return to its country.

/12232
CSO: 3400/90

BRIEFS

FAPLA FORCES SUCCESSFUL--In military operations int eh provinces of Benguela and Cuanza Sul, FAPLA forces killed 38 UNITA terrorists, took another 7 prisoner, and captured 16 light weapons of imperialists origin. The official source close to the 7th Region Command that revealed this information to the Benguela provincial station also noted that over 500 huts, which the criminals described as bases, were destroyed; and 359 people were freed, including young children who were forced to live int eh bush in terror. Also recovered were 33 head of cattle. The military source gave particular emphasis to military actions by FAPLA forces in the town of Palombo, which resulted in the death of eight criminals and the capture of two,as well as the capture of six light weapons, hand grenades, and RPG-7 shells. [Text] Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87 MB1 /12232

OFFICIAL VISITS CUINGA--Marcolino Mouco, first secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Bie Provincial Committee, recently visited (Cuinga) Municipality to learn about its economic, political, and military situation. During his visit, Marcolino Mouco went to places of interest, such as shops trading in agricultural goods and the construction site of a secondary school building. Marcolino Mouco also met with local party and government officials as well as with traditional authorities with whom he discussed issues related to work in the fields. (Cuinga) Municipality is about 35 km from Cuito, the capital of Bie Province, and was the target for atrocities by the UNITA puppet gang a few days ago. In its last attack against (Cuinga), UNITA left behind an assortment of war materiel and about 60 dead on the battlefield. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Jun 87 MB1 /12232

330 FNLA SURRENDER--A total of 330 elements of the defunct Angolan National Liberation front [FNLA] have given themselves up to the Uige provincial authorities and will thus benefit from the policy of clemency introduced by the Angolan Government. The group, consisting of children, elderly people, women, and former FNLA soldiers, is being provided with a strict medical and food assistance by the uige provincial secretariat for social welfare. Local government authorities, including Comrade zeferino Estevao Juliana, first secretary of the party's Provincial Committee, recently toured the commune of Quissequ where they briefed the former FNLA elements on the goals of the clemency policy. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Jun 87 MB1 /12232

CLEMENCY POLICY IN CUNENE--In Cunene Province this month, the important clemency policy introduced by the MPLA-Labor Party (?affected a number) of people. Briefings were held in almost every municipality of Cunene Province. Accordingly, on 16 June a delegation of the Central committee's Department of Information and Propaganda, including journalists and two former UNITA officers, toured the center for people displaced by the war at the (Caima) Commune in Cuanhama Municipality, 34 km from Castanheira de Pera, the provisional capital of Cunene Province. With regard to the people's democratic revolution, the aim of clemency policy is two-fold. One of its goals is to pardon and reintegrate into our society all those who are one stage belonged to the puppet organization. The other goal is to strengthen national unity. Lately this policy has been experiencing good results. Following a wide ranging campaign to gain acceptance for the policy in Cunene Province, 1,635 people have returned from the bush and joined the great Angolan family. (?Victims of ideological differences) within the puppet organization, these people have realized that the only way for a safe future is through the Angolan revolution. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jun 87 MB] /12232

UNITA KILLS GOVERNMENT TROOPS-- The UNITA movement in Angola says it killed 45 government soldiers this week and captured two in an ambush in the southeast of the country. The movement says in a statement in Paris that 8 of its own members were killed and 25 wounded in the ambush in Cuando Cubango Province. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 87 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/89

BENIN

BRIEFS

PRC DONATES EQUIPMENT, MEDICINE--A consignment of medical equipment and drugs valued at 12.5 million CFA francs was presented yesterday to the minister of public health. It was the PRC Government that presented the Beninese people with this gift. The presentation was made by the PRC ambassador accredited to our country to authorities of the Ministry of Public Health. According to the PRC ambassador, this gift of equipment and drugs was made within the framework of an agreement signed between our two countries. It will be used by the PRC medical team currently working in Benin to cater to the health of the Beninese people. [Excerpt] [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 19 Jun 87 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/51

CONGO

REFUGEE COMMITTEE FIXES 1987 BUDGET

AB231347 Dakar PANA in French 1110 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jun (PANA)--The Congolese National Committee for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR) [Comite National d'Assistance aux Refugies] has fixed its 1987 budget at 53 million CFA francs, sources from Brazzaville announced on 20 June at the end of the proceedings of this organization's first session. On this occasion, the CNAR adopted its activity program for the same period. Under this program, the socioprofessional classifications of refugees in Congo will be undertaken and a policy of incentives to voluntary return by refugees to their respective countries promoted.

In a final communique, the CNAR members expressed the wish that the determination of the refugee status be speeded up so as to enable the applicant to settle and integrate easily. It was indicated that since 1983, the CNAR has given a total aid of more than 500 million CFA francs to 2,100 refugees living in Congo.

This meeting coincided with the African Refugees' Day, celebrated in Africa on 20 June of each year. In a statement made on this occasion, Daniel Ababi, PCT Central Committee secretary in charge of foreign relations, expressed the wish that aid should be given to the refugees' host countries. The Congolese official also suggested that the international community should work toward the elimination of the causes of emigration.

/8309

CSO: 3400/35

GABON

CENTRAL AFRICAN BANK GROUP CHAIRMAN ELECTED

AB241641 Paris AFP in French 2137 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Libreville, 22 Jun (AFP)—Casimir Oyemba, president of the Bank of Central African States, was elected chairman of the Association of the Central African Banks in Libreville today, it was learned at the end of the first day of the 10th session of the General Assembly of the association. Mr Oyemba is a Gabonese national.

Mr Oyemba, who is succeeding Mohamed Skhiri, was unanimously elected by hand vote by the 24 governors or their representatives present at the session. The chairmanship of the association is alternately conferred to a representative of each of continent's subregions.

/8309
CSO: 3400/35

GHANA

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY REHABILITATION

AF251525 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] The government has approved a two-stage rehabilitation program for Ghana Rubber Estates Limited. The program, estimated to cost 1.2 billion cedis, will start this year. This is the result of studies carried out by a French firm, (SODECI) [expansion unknown], in 1985-86. The aim is to rehabilitate the company's rubber plantations at Abura and Subin in the western region. The first stage is expected to bring an additional 1,400 hectares into tapping and help the factory increase its capacity from the present 4 tons a day to between 15 and 20 tons. This will increase the supply of rubber to Bonsa Tires from 400 to 840 tons a year out of the expected annual production of 3,600 tons. The rest will be exported.

The second phase of the program will involve the rehabilitation of the remaining plantations and the construction of a new factory is expected. This will follow the completion of the first phase. Sources close to Ghana Rubber Estates Limited told the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] today that a management contract being negotiated with (SODECI) has reached an advanced stage and a loan agreement for the foreign exchange component for the project cost has already been signed.

/9738

CSO: 3400/48

GOVERNMENT PERMITS 'EMERGENCY' IMPORTING OF CEREALS

AB182212 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The government has lifted the ban on the importation of rice and maize. Individuals and organizations with the necessary resources can therefore apply to the Ministry of Trade and Tourism for license to import the cereal. This was announced by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, when he received 7,891 tons of rice worth 402 million cedis from Japan on behalf of the government in Accra. Dr Botchway explained that owing to this year's poor rainfall pattern in the southern part of the country and its effect on crop production, the government will import more cereals on emergency basis. He said the government has also discussed with bilateral and multilateral agencies the possibilities of getting food aid.

Dr Botchway said even though these measures mean overstretching the nation's limited resources, it is an indication of the government's resolve to meet the demands of the people at all times. We therefore appealed to Japan and other friendly nations to assist the country so that funds intended for the economic recovery program are not diverted to emergency food purchases. The secretary disclosed that the agreement covering the food aid package stipulates that the rice should be sold on the open market and the proceeds deposited in a special counterpart fund to support the government's socioeconomic projects.

Making the presentation, the Japanese ambassador to Ghana, Kazuaki Arichi, expressed the hope that the offer will lessen the pressure on the nation's limited foreign exchange.

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CSO: 3400/48

GHANA

COCA PURCHASE INCREASE ATTRIBUTED TO INCENTIVES

AB191721 Accra International Service in English 0730 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The London commodities brokers, (Gill and Duffers), has announced that purchases of Ghana's coca by the end of the 1986-87 main crop season rose to 218,212 tons, and this is a demonstration of the continuing success of the cocoa rehabilitation program launched by the Provisional National Defense Council.

In the latest cocoa market report, (Gill and Duffers) noted that this success was achieved despite the rather dry conditions experienced for a period in the development stage of the crop last year. It said the evacuation of the crop has also been good and this is attributed in part to the improvement made to the western railroad line, further investment which is to be an important part of the Provisional National Defense Council's Economic Recovery Program.

The report said, however, that shipment of the crop has at times been hampered by competition for vessels and port facilities. But the delays have not been serious. (Gill and Duffers) noted that the new producer price of 4,200 cedis per 30 kilograms and a proposed bonus of 12,000 cedis for farmers who achieved a 24 percent increase in yield are real improvement over last year's situation.

/9738
CSO: 3400/49

GHANA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES SHIPPING LAW--The law to give legal effect to the Ghana Shippers' Council has been published in Accra. The Ghana Shippers' Council Amendment Law 1987, PNDC law 181, takes retrospective effect from 27 March this year. It puts the Shippers' Council under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. It was formerly under trade and tourism. This new law places the responsibility for implementing the Cargo Sharers Provisions of the UN convention of the code of conduct for liner conferences of 1984 under the Shippers' Council. The council shall also administer the cargo sharing formula of 40/40/20. It may also wave the allocation of cargo on the basis of the formula. Ghana ratified the convention in 1974, but no law was passed to make it effective. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Jun 87 AB] /9738

MILITARY EXERCISE 'SWIFTSWORD'--A military training exercise codenamed "Exercise Swiftsword" starts tomorrow around the Bundase area in the Greater Accra region. A statement by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate says the exercise is expected to continue to the end of October. The exercise will involve all the infantry battalions and the airborne forces. Normal troop movement will take place in the area during the exercise period. The public is therefore asked to take notice accordingly. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Jun 87 AB] /9738

OIL PRODUCTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS--Accra, 19 Jun (AFP)--The International Development Association [IDA] and two other international financing institutions are providing Ghana with 30.2 million dollars to improve its system of petroleum procurement, refining, and distribution, a World Bank statement here Thursday [18 June] said. The IDA will provide 15 million dollars, the West German Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau 8.7 million dollars, and the European Investment Bank 6.9 million dollars. In addition, the state-owned Ghana oil company that distributes and markets petroleum products will provide five million dollars and the Delta Lake Transportation Company and Volta Lake Authority together will give 1.1 million dollars. The 36.3 million dollar project is expected to improve the system of bulk procurement of crude oil and bulk marketing of the products. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 19 Jun 87 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/48

GUINEA

CONVENTION ON FISHING PROJECT SIGNED WITH EEC

AB192142 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] This morning at the Nation's Palace in Conakry, the Guinean Government and the EEC signed two financing conventions involving an amount of 5 billion Guinean francs that will be used to implement the Soguipeche [Guinean Fishing Company] project as well as a pilot projects program. The total financial contribution of the community to the Soguipeche project amounts to more than 8 million ECU [European Currency Unit]. The project is aimed at developing Guinean fish resources through the semi-industrial mixed corporation, Soguipech. As for the pilot projects program, its financing amounts to more than 2 million ECU. This money will help implement small-scale projects such as rural water supply schemes and social and transport facilities.

According to Mr (Wackblor), head of the EEC Commission in Guinea, the signing of the two conventions is particularly significant. The event, he stated, represents a milestone in Guinea-EEC cooperation.

Replying, Edouard Benjamin, the minister of plan and international cooperation, said that the signing of the convention is a positive response to the major preoccupation of the Guinean Government that is determined to pursue the present privatization process while avoiding selling off production units.

/9738

CSO: 3400/50

GUINEA-BISSAU, ALGERIA SIGN FISHING AGREEMENT

AB220835 Paris AFP in French 1235 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Bissau, 16 June (AFP)--It was learned in Bissau today that Guinea-Bissau and Algeria over the weekend signed a framework agreement for cooperation in the fishing sector that should make it possible to develop that sector of the Guinea-Bissau economy through the training of cadres and scientific research. The agreement, which was signed by Guinea-Bissau Secretary of State for Fishing Abubacar Balde and Algerian Deputy Minister of Fisheries Mohamed Mazouni also provides for the construction and maintenance of fishing vessels and for the processing and sale of fish.

The agreement is valid for 5 years and may be extended for another year by tacit agreement by both parties. The agreement may also be ended by either of the parties by giving notice 3 months before it expires. In addition the agreement authorizes Algeria to catch only 1,000 metric tons of fish each year in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters. Nevertheless, at Algeria's request, Bissau may grant permission for an extra number of Algerian fishing boats and trawlers to fish in Guinea-Bissau's exclusive economic zone for a fee, the amount and terms of payment of which will be fixed by joint agreement.

/12232
CSO: 3400/91

GOVERNMENT DENIES END-USER CERTIFICATE COMPLICITY

London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English 29 May 87 pp 1-2

[Text]

STOCKHOLM. Disputed documents, allegedly linking the office of Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi with an international arms-smuggling ring, will next month feature in a Swedish court action. In the dock will be a millionaire businessman, Karl Erik Schmitz, charged with illegally sending large quantities of ammunition and explosives to Iran.

When Swedish customs police searched Schmitz's office they found end-user certificates declaring that the arms were going to Kenya. The certificates - whose authenticity has been hotly challenged - were on President Moi's personal letterheads and purported to have been signed by Kenya's former chief of general staff, General Jackson Mulinge and the then Chief Secretary, Simeon Nyachae.

During an appearance by Schmitz on Swedish TV it was said that he had decided to co-operate with the public prosecutor. The scale of the arms-smuggling operation now being exposed here is shown by a subsidiary charge against Schmitz - of tax evasion on a sum equivalent to £100m. It is believed that most of this money was passed on to his fellow-conspirators.

The Kenyan foreign minister, Elijah Mwangale, was repeatedly questioned at a press conference here on 12 May about the documents. He was emphatic that they are forgeries, and said: 'You can forge anything - US dollars, letters, documents.' The Swedish journalists were astounded that Schmitz would have dared to forge President Moi's personal letterheads and the signatures of his close collaborators.

Also standing trial with Schmitz is an official of the Swedish company Nobel Kemi (belonging to the Nobel Industries group). The arms smuggling from Sweden to Iran and other countries is already a major scandal. Last week the parliament in Stockholm passed a vote of censure

on Mats Hellström, former minister of trade, for his alleged laxity. Last November the first whiffs of the trouble reached the Swedish government and Hellström was hurriedly moved to become minister of agriculture.

The original tip-off to the Swedish authorities came in 1985 from the West German police, who had become suspicious at the huge arms consignments passing through German ports. It is understood that the contested Kenyan end-user certificates were employed in the period 1984-86. The first announcement mentioning them came on 12 February.

Since then a team of investigators, led by public prosecutor Stig Age, have been pushing forward with the case. A 600-page document setting out the results to date is about to be released. Schmitz is on bail awaiting trial.

It is being noted here that the war materials covered by the disputed documents passed through the Suez Canal. The Egyptian customs make a detailed scrutiny of all end-user certificates, to assure themselves that such arms are not secretly destined for Iran: to allow the canal to be used for such traffic would have severe repercussions in Middle East politics.

Whatever the authenticity or otherwise of the 'Moi documents', Kenya would be a natural decoy destination for arms destined to end up in Iran. A ship carrying them could be monitored as far as the end of the Red Sea, but then its movements would be harder to determine.

If it turns out that Schmitz has chosen to tell all, particular interest will focus on the recipients of the vast sums which went through his business accounts. It is known that in recent years considerable sums have been paid for end-user certificates, both forged and genuine, which can be used to cover the shipment of arms to forbidden destinations.

/9274
CSO: 3400/45

KENYA

BRIEFS

ASSISTANT MINISTER RESHUFFLED--An assistant minister for local government, Mr Peter Lotitiyo, has been dropped from the government. The head of the Civil Service, Mr Joseph Leting, confirmed to the DAILY NATION last night that Mr Lotitiyo, the MP for Samburu West, was dropped in the major government reshuffle carried out on 1 June but his name continued to appear in the list of assistant ministers due to an oversight. Meanwhile, Mr Shariff Nassir, an assistant minister of lands and settlement, was yesterday transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. He replaces Mr Philip Leakey, who was transferred to the new Ministry of Supplies and Marketing on 1 June.
[Summary] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jun 87 p 1 EA] /9738

CSO: 3400/51

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

ISRAELI INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES--A team of Israeli experts is to shortly visit Liberia to conduct preinvestment studies in potential areas of business in the country. A release issued yesterday, quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, said the team will study investment possibilities in the areas of agro-industry, civil aviation, low-cost housing, and health. The release from the National Investment Commission [NIC] said the decision was reached on Thursday at a meeting between NIC Chairman George Gboloh and a group of five businessmen who formed part of the visiting Israeli prime minister's delegation to Liberia. Also at the meeting were Mr (Elijah Taylor), deputy planning minister, Mr (Arthur George), deputy commerce minister; Mr D. Nemley of the Finance Ministry; and two of Liberia's honorary consuls to Israel. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1110 GMT 20 Jun 87 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/52

ZIMBABWEAN STONE, CEMENT APPROVED FOR BEIRA QUAYS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and the Mozambican government have made arrangements to allow the purchase of Zimbabwean stone and cement for the renovation of quays 6 to 10 at the port of Beira, which is being financed by the Netherlands. In addition, at least four harbour personnel from the Netherlands are expected to arrive at Beira towards the end of next month to manage the port.

This was stated this week by the first secretary at the Netherlands embassy in Zimbabwe, Mr William Bronkhorst, who made a 24-hour visit to the port on May 22. This was his first visit to Beira since rehabilitation work was started, and he told the *Gazette* this week that he was "very pleased" with the progress being made.

Mr Bronkhorst said that the renovation of quays 6 to 10 had not started because there was no cement or stone in Mozambique. However, the Reserve Bank and the Mozambican government have since agreed for the purchase of the requirements in Zimbabwe.

The EEC will demolish and renovate quays 2 to 5 as part of a three-year project at the port.

"Now that these arrangements have been made, work should start, and I am quite pleased with that," Mr Bronkhorst said.

The rehabilitation of the pipeline from quay no 10 to the oil terminal, he said, was already under way, although work was not proceeding as fast as was expected. The project is scheduled for completion at the end of this year.

The Netherlands government has agreed to send 10 harbour per-

sonnel to Beira. The agreement was signed in February this year. He said that accommodation problems had been experienced and no one had arrived up to now.

"I was quite happy to hear that four people from the Amsterdam Port Consultants, APC, which is a section of the Harbour Authority of Amsterdam, will arrive at the end of June. The main problem was housing, but I understand that at least four houses have been secured.

"For the other six, however, it has been suggested that they be housed in prefabricated units. This will depend on the prices and time before they are available, but I don't expect it will be another year's wait for that," said Mr Bronkhorst.

He said that he was "unhappy" with the low depth of the harbour. Ships, he said, needed a minimum of 6m in the channel at low tide. "At the moment, from what I have heard, it (the depth) is about 5.5m and that should be improved very fast."

The railway rehabilitation programme is on schedule and should be completed soon. Only about 30km remains to be finished, he said.

Mr Bronkhorst said that the Netherlands government has pledged about \$7.5m for the reconstruction of the highway from Mutare to Beira. The money would be used once consultancy studies are completed and a report submitted on how the work would be carried out by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida).

Discussions on the project and on how the money would be utilised are expected to be held in June, he said.

The coal terminal which was handed over to the Mozambican authorities in April last year has not yet been used. It was completed with Netherlands funding, and suggestions had been made to convert it to a cereal terminal. Mr Bronkhorst said at present, it was "unnecessary to do so."

The terminal, he said, could be used to handle the vast coal stocks in the Tete province which are estimated at about 500 000 tonnes. However, the railway line from the province to the harbour was in a very bad shape, and it would take another two to three years to rehabilitate it completely.

"I hope that in the next 12 months, a solution will be worked out so that the coal terminal is, at least, used for its proper purposes," said Mr Bronkhorst.

He also said that he was pleased that the business sector in Mozambique and Zimbabwe and the international community at large have at last followed his country's lead to rehabilitate the Beira corridor. The Netherlands has already

spent more than \$100m since 1981 and is committing about \$16m a year to the corridor.

The Netherlands, he said, "took the initiative and showed the world that it was important to put money in the corridor, and I am now pleased that the Beira Corridor Group (BCG) has been formed. Other Nordic countries and those from the EEC have pledged money for the project, which will benefit Zimbabwe's exports and imports," he said.

The whole world, he added, was now paying more attention to the plight of Mozambique and the rehabilitation programme being carried out than it did two to three years ago. He also called on those countries who had made pledges to honour them and translate words into deed.

To the Zimbabwean business community, Mr Bronkhorst said that although complaints had been made about the time it took to rail goods to Beira, it was time for such people as tobacco farmers to use the port of Beira as an alternative route to Durban.

"I hope these farmers will go down there and see for themselves what Beira is all about", he said.

/9274
CSO: 3400/24

MALI

BRIEFS

FRENCH SUPPORT FOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT--Mali and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation today signed a convention under which the fund will open a line of credit worth 1.8 billion CFA francs. The money will be used in the implementation of the Malian program of economic and financial structural adjustment program. This loan from the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation will enable our country to pay arrears owed the suppliers of four of our state corporations, namely the Niger Grain Office, the Post and Telecommunications, [words indistinct]. [Excerpt] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Jun 87 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/52

STELLENBOSCH STUDY: NATION'S LINKS WITH MOSCOW REMAIN 'STRONG'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 May 87 p 10

[Text]

Relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union will continue to grow and there has been a growing feeling in Maputo that the United States has failed to deliver on promises of support, says the Stellenbosch-based Institute for Soviet Studies.

The institute's views contrast with previous reports that Mozambique was slowly shifting away from its pro-Soviet policies towards the West.

In a review of Soviet-Mozambican relations during 1986 the institute said that although the Nkomati Accord and the improvement of relations with the West had put strains on the relations between Maputo and Moscow, Soviet involvement in Mozambique had not declined accordingly.

"A summary of Soviet-Mozambican contacts during 1986 further shows a remarkable increase in Soviet economic contacts with Mozambique during 1986 when compared with similar contacts... during 1985," it added.

The institute said it doubted Western perceptions that Russia had been giving military rather than economic aid to Mozambique. The new Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, would probably continue with the policies of keeping its options open for aid from both East and West.

The Mozambican Government was also avoiding "playing the superpowers off against one another" and Mr Chissano viewed business with Russia in "a more favourable light than with Western countries".

The review said further development of Soviet-Mozambican relations should be seen against the background of the security and economic crisis in Mozambique.

There had been mutual incomprehension and resentment because of the apparent inability of the Soviet-equipped and trained Mozambique army to face the MNR threat, but "given the deteriorating situation and the limited options available for Mozambique it is a matter of course that Chissano will accept aid from those willing to give without posing preconditions which would endanger Mozambique's non-aligned status".

Western support for its war against the MNR had not been successful in 1986. American aid to Mozambique since Nkomati had been limited to emergency food aid due to right-wing congressional opposition to development assistance and military support.

Thus, the Mozambican Government felt that the US had failed to deliver on promises of support which it had made on the occasions of the Nkomati Accord and President Sa-

mora Machel's visit in September 1985.

Mozambique's disenchantment with American inability to provide effective aid was not, however, the reason for Maputo's continued alliance with Russia. This was due to Mozambique's policy of non-alignment.

However, in the absence of Western aid it could be foreseen that Soviet-Mozambique relations would continue to develop this year, the institute said. — The Star's Africa News Service.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR SUFFERS 'SEVERE DEFEATS' IN JUNE

MB211044 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 21 Jun 87

[From the Armed Forces "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] The FPLM forces killed 238 armed bandits during the month of June. In the framework of the permanent offensive against the armed bandits, our armed forces have been inflicting severe defeats on these criminals.

On 14 and 15 June, military units in the IngomateSSana region of Gaza Province's Guija District killed more than 102 armed bandits and wounded another 83. The fighting culminated in the destruction of some important bandit hideouts in the area. It was also in this region on 4 June that our forces destroyed a camp and a bandit arsenal. On the same day, our forces killed 28 armed bandits who were part of a criminal gang. Its crimes in the region included burning houses full of women, men and children.

During these operations on 14 and 15 June, our armed forces destroyed 64 boxes of ammunition for light AKM rifles, 30 boxes of bazooka rockets, and other war material.

Also in southern Mozambique, in Inherbanc Province, the FPLM forces killed more than 10 armed bandits inn the area of (Cabo Inhanhane) in Homoine District when the bandits tried to loot an hamlet.

Meanwhile, search-and-destroy operations are taking place in central Mozambique. These operations have resulted in the annihilation of hundreds of bandits as well as in the liberation of captives and the recovery of goods stolen by the criminals.

Recently, the FPLM forces destroyed an armed bandit camp in Sofala Province's Marromeu District. More than 40 bandits were killed in this operation. More than 70 people were freed. We have also had news from Buzi, in Sofala Province, that our forces captured a collaborator in the area of Mabuno as he tried to carry out a reconnaissance mission. However, several specialized reconnaissance agents have been infiltrated into Mozambique by South Africa. This was revealed by some bandits captured by the FPLM forces.

Our forces have destroyed yet another armed bandits camp in Alto Molocue District of Zambezia Province, where 11 armed bandits were killed, including one of their most important leaders. In patrol operations in Zambezia Province's Nicoadala District, our armed forces captured six armed bandits with their weapons.

MOZAMBIQUE

FORMER VICTIMS OF BANDITS IN BUZI TO RESUME PLANTING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 87 p 1

/Text/ Since the first of the year more than 440 peasants, no longer under the yoke of armed bandits operating in the locality of Ampara, Buzi District, in Sofala, have been profiting from small land grants and other factors beneficial to agricultural production. This measure and many others initiated in other districts are part of a general program aimed at combating the famine which is plaguing the entire province, a condition brought about by enemy action and a severe shortage of rain in the last agricultural period, particularly in Buzi, Beira and Dondo whose rice paddies yielded very little because of the drought.

The peasants will use the land to plant second-period crops; this work is scheduled to begin in July and quantities of seeds have already been shipped for the planting of grains and horticultural produce: kale, cabbage and onions.

Additional land will be allocated for the construction of houses in the three existing settlements in Ampara--namely, Chitanda, Nhavininga and Hambane.

According to Sande Meque Inacio, administrator of the Ampara locality, these measures are aimed principally at promoting and stimulating food production, since, in his words, "despite the many problems we are encountering, we cannot continue to live on donations."

In fact, Ampara is experiencing serious difficulties stemming from the shortage of water and culminating in the poor crop yield of the first period, the direct effect of the drought which has been devastating the area.

"The people must now travel more than 40 km to get water," said Meque Inacio. "The 12,000 inhabitants of Ampara have been living off water provided by a few."

As if that were not bad enough, the shortage of rain during the previous agricultural period resulted in low yields. In view of that situation, the Ampara residents turned to fishing and other types of crops, such as manioc, sweet potatoes and horticultural produce.

Low agricultural production made it necessary to resort to donations to alleviate the situation.

In this context the District Commission for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities recently provided 111 bags of corn, 30 bags of beans and a substantial quantity of clothing.

Ampara is about 90 km from Buzi District headquarters and has a population of 12,000 inhabitants. However, this figure has gradually increased with the arrival of people who have escaped from captivity by the armed bandits; the new arrivals have averaged 10 per day, mostly women and children.

As principal activities, the inhabitants are devoting their time to fishing, salt production and the cultivation of rice, "mapira" and corn.

Beira-Nhamatanda--Another Combat Front

Meanwhile, word has arrived from Nhamatanda District that residents of Beira and Dondo have come to that district in search of fertile land on which to grow crops.

In fact, our colleagues of the Beira commission advise us that every day peasants who own land in the green areas of those two cities fill trucks and buses headed for Nhamatanda, since this district did not suffer very much from the drought which struck Beira and Dondo districts.

However, according to information obtained by our reporting staff in Beira, the agricultural situation in Nhamatanda District is also not very favorable.

In fact, while peasants in the higher areas complain about the lack of rain, those who have land along the Pungoe River say that they do not have vines for growing sweet potatoes.

Moreover, due to the plague of plant-eating ants which has invaded some parts of the district, there is no hope for a good crop of manioc and sweet potatoes.

The drought which, since the end of last year, has affected certain strategic agricultural areas, such as Buzi, Dondo and Beira, has led the party and government to declare a state of emergency in view of the specter of famine hovering over the province.

At the same time, measures were taken among the peasants to promote an increase in the planting of so-called emergency crops--manioc and sweet potatoes--which are more resistant to drought.

8568
CSO: 3442/201

SAWMILLS DESTINED FOR SOFALA FINANCED BY FOREIGN AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 May 87 p 3

/Article by Antonio Janeiro/

/Text/ Mozambique Forest Enterprise (MOFLOR), located in the provincial capital of Sofala, plans to build three sawmills to be financed by two foreign countries (whose names were not revealed to us for reasons of trade secrecy) with which Mozambique maintains cooperative ties. This information was given to our reporting staff in Beira by Jaime B. Garcez de Athouguia, director of MOFLOR. Funds for the project will be made available as soon as the program gets underway.

The MOFLOR director also said that the activities of armed bandits have seriously affected the company's operation; as an example, he cited the case of 12 sawmills which are completely shut down. The 12 plants are located in areas which are difficult to reach (Cheringoma and Muanza, both in this province), two of the richest forest areas in the country.

According to Athouguia, there are various reasons why the company has not taken immediate steps to make the major changes which are needed in the production sector; he said that those changes will have to be made gradually in keeping with the strict guidelines of the Economic Rehabilitation Program.

He then advised that, despite the present difficulties facing MOFLOR and due mainly to the relative inaccessibility of some of its more important forest preserves as well as the lack of security of those preserves, the company has other forest areas (restricted to eucalyptus) in Chimoio which will provide the necessary raw material for the production of timber for various purposes.

He then stated: "If we succeed in increasing our exports to the desired level, we shall be benefiting the national economy by enabling the country to receive more foreign currency.

"Moreover," he said, "with regard to MOFLOR itself and in keeping with the current legislation, we would be able to take advantage of the improved situation by purchasing urgently needed production and transportation equipment."

In view of the above difficulties, MOFLOR has limited its forecast for this year to about 15,000 crossties: 10,000 for export and the remainder for the domestic market.

According to Jaime Garcez de Athouguia, MOFLOR is restricting its activity to the production and creosoting (with a chemical which keeps the wood intact) of crossties for CFM and export as well as eucalyptus poles for various purposes destined exclusively for the domestic market; these two basic products are expected to contribute substantially to the country's economy.

Sizable Contract With IFLOMA

"In meeting the requirements of Mozambique's electricity, telecommunications and other sectors for this type of material, we obviously prevent those sectors from obtaining that material from other sources, particularly through imports which serve only to deplete the country's funds so greatly needed for other essential goods," said Athouguia; he then went on to say that the shortage of raw material (tree trunks) is the principal obstacle confronting the enterprise.

The director informed us that MOFLOR has signed a contract with IFLOMA (Manica Forest Industries) whereby MOFLOR is to supply poles taken from IFLOMA's own preserves located in the Bandula area. He also said, "We have no doubt that we can give an affirmative answer to this request--a request which exemplifies the country's growth--provided that we can obtain the necessary equipment to fell, remove and transport the material in question."

And thanks to some greatly needed aid, MOFLOR is overcoming some of the problems with which it has been plagued, thus minimizing the effects of those problems.

"Our corporate organization has always viewed our difficulties with complete understanding and has provided solutions whenever it could possibly do so," the director said.

In conclusion, Jaime B. Garcez de Athouguia said that, for reasons unknown to him, promises made by other groups throughout the years have never been carried out. With the aid to be provided by the two foreign countries, MOFLOR will be able to step up its activity and thus contribute more decisively to the country's economic rebirth.

8568
CSO: 3442/201

BRIEFS

WATER PROBLEM NEARING SOLUTION--Working through the Provincial Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities, the religious organization, ADRA, recently offered Sofala Province 36 drums of HTH, a chemical used in the purification of water. This is in addition to an initial shipment of a similar chemical which on 19 May was waiting to be unloaded at the Beira port. With the arrival of these chemicals in Beira, intended not only for that city but also for Dondo District, the water shortage in Beira and Dondo will be greatly alleviated within the next few days or perhaps completely eliminated. The severe water shortage experienced by those two cities in recent weeks was attributable to Aguas da Beira Company which let its stock of chemicals used in water purification get too low. Both the HTH given by ADRA and the chemical waiting to be unloaded at the Beira port will be delivered to Aguas da Beira Company which will take immediate steps to supply water for general consumption. We were unable to ascertain what quantity of the purification chemical would be unloaded at the port inasmuch as the heads of Aguas da Beira Company's planning sector refused to divulge that information, "since there were errors in a newscast aired by Radio Mozambique's local station." /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 May 87 p 3/ 8568

RELIGIOUS GROUP DISTRIBUTES FOOD--Working through the Provincial Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities, the Christian Council of Mozambique will distribute food this month to the people of Sofala District in keeping with the Program of Emergency Aid underway in the country. The donation, consisting of 1,760 boxes of soap and 450 tons of corn, beans and peanuts, will be distributed through the DPCCN in coordination with the donor. According to a CCM source in Beira, the products in question were acquired in a neighboring country for the purpose of filling the needs of people who are starving as a result of the drought afflicting our country or have been victimized by the armed bandits. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 May 87 p 3/ 8568

MEAT SOON AVAILABLE AGAIN--In the near future Beira will have access to greater quantities of beef and pork, especially on festive occasions, according to a source connected to the Department of Animal Husbandry in this city. The same source said that efforts are already underway in this regard and that plans call for action within a few days. The reappearance of pork on the legal market is the result of a commitment made by breeders in this part of the country who agreed to allocate a part of their production to the people's needs. However, according to the same source, the National Price and Wages Commission has not yet established prices for the meat; this is the main obstacle which could jeopardize the program of supplying meat to the residents of the Sofala capital. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 May 87 p 3/ 8568

FIRE-PROTECTED PUMPS--Fire-protection units for the Companhia Do Pipeline Limitada, Mozambique, are currently being assembled by Stewarts and Lloyds, Harare for Speedro Water Sprays (Pvt) Ltd, Msasa. Each unit consists of a Lister 4L6, air-cooled diesel engine direct-coupled to a Stork CEN 100/315 centrifugal pump. Each pump will deliver 3,500 litres per minute to a pressure of five bars, while the Lister engine runs at 1,500 rpm and develops 45kw. A control panel will be mounted on each unit and the installation will comply with rules of sprinkler installations. Once assembled the units will be tested at the recently commissioned Stewarts and Lloyds test rig, and will then leave Zimbabwe for their Mozambiquan destinations of Naforga and Beira. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 May 87 p 9] /9274

ARMED FORCES FREE 800--The Mozambique Armed forces have released more than 800 people who had been forced to live under the yoke of the armed bandits in the Gorongosa District of Sofala Province in operations carried out between January and May. Our Beira correspondent reports that two armed bandits were killed, three captured, and five camps destroyed during the operations. Assorted war materiel was also captured. A military source in Sofala said that the successes attained by our forces result from the close cooperation between the armed forces and the people. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Jun 87 MB] /12232

MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATES 1,900--Over 1,900 Mozambicans who sought refuge in Zimbabwe from drought and armed bandits have already been repatriated in an operation which began on 18 June. These people are currently in Mossurizew District, Manica Province. Three teams, which include district party and government officials, have been created to receive and settle the displaced people. Many of the repatriated people have already been settled at the village communes of Samora Machel, (Chitirai), (Makure), and Josina Machel in Manica Province and have received assistance in form of foodstuffs and agricultural implements. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 23 Jun 87 MB] /12232

CSO: 2400/82

NIGERIA

GONGOLA, BENUE STATES FORM BORDER PEACE COMMITTEE

AB241707 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The Gongola and Benue State governments have established a joint peace committee to enhance the maintenance of peace and harmony in their boundary areas. The committee comprises the chairmen and secretaries of local governments, three community leaders from each of the affected local government areas, divisional police officers, and representatives of the State Security Service.

In a communique issued yesterday at the end of their 2-day meeting in Yola, the governors of the two states directed all local governments in disputed areas to maintain law and order with the assistance of traditional rulers. They said policemen in the boundary areas should maintain absolute neutrality. The governors added that boundary demarcation should resume without further delay and called on the federal government to direct the Federal Survey Department to assist in this regard. Security agents of the two states were also asked to ensure full security cover during the demarcation.

/9738
CSO: 3400/46

NIGERIA

MINISTER CITED ON ECOWAS ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

AB232240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] A comprehensive economic recovery program has been worked out for the ECOWAS subregion. It will be formally launched during the ECOWAS summit scheduled for early next month in Abuja. The minister of national planning, Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, made this known today while speaking to a Radio Nigeria Network News correspondent in Abuja.

He said that member states of the community as well as international organizations had been invited to the launching. The minister was of the view that a lot of progress had been made in ensuring a viable organization for the community, especially in the areas of trade, immigration, and the brown card insurance scheme. Dr Kalu said that a lot of work had to be done in coordinating regional, industrial, and agricultural policies. He expressed the hope that with the commencement of the recovery program, more concerted actions would be taken to solve the community's problems.

Meanwhile, ECOWAS financial experts began their deliberation today in Abuja. Although the meeting is being held behind closed doors, our correspondent understands that the experts are discussing, among other things, issues related to the welfare of the staff of ECOWAS secretariat.

/9738

CSO: 3400/46

GOVERNMENT BOOSTS ITS CONTROL OVER COCOA INDUSTRY

London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English 29 May 87 p 9

[Text]

LAGOS. The current weakness in world prices is making Nigerian cocoa producers more than ever determined to raise the standard of exports. They have sought and gained government help in stopping the sale of sub-standard cocoa by 'pirates' engaged in currency manipulations.

Until recently it was assumed that some low-grade Nigerian cocoa was being exported because of the dismantling of the commodity boards last year. It is now known that certain buyers were paying as much as N7000 a tonne to farmers for poor-quality beans, then declaring lower volumes to the customs. The cocoa was sold at a discount in London, and the proceeds kept abroad.

The Cocoa Association of Nigeria (CAN) has asked the government to limit exports to its members. This will mean that only indigenous firms will qualify, and that the cocoa trade will be given high-priority support. Already, additional warehouse accommodation has been designated in Apapa.

Three Nigerian cocoa processing firms are on the verge of securing exclusive foreign markets for their cocoa butter and cake, according to the CAN president, Chief Supo Olagbaju. He says that quality certificates will be obtained from European companies ready to let Nigerian plants produce and sell direct to them. Côte d'Ivoire has already secured exclusive markets in this way. If it can be achieved, this would, claims the chief, allow the plants at Ikeja, Ile-Oluje and Ede to fix their own prices, rather than let them be dictated by the London and New York markets.

The uncertainties about price have been illustrated during May by the buying in of two batches of beans, each amounting to 5000 tonnes, for the buffer stocks of the International Cocoa Organisation. The 10-day moving average again fell below the 'trigger price' at the end of the month.

Nigerian attention to the world price of cocoa has become intense after more than a decade of neglect. But the efforts to by-pass normal competition will not be easily achieved, market observers forecast.

/9274
CSO: 3400/45

DOMESTIC BANKING SYSTEM: ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PROBLEMS VIEWED

AB221338 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 87

[News analysis by Uche Uweche of the Network News current affairs unit]

[Text] As of May last year, there were 46 banks in Nigeria, apart from the Central Bank. These were made up of 20 commercial banks, 12 merchant banks, and 5 development banks. The banks had up to 1,500 branches throughout the federation, out of which more than 1,000 are commercial banks. And it is expected that before the end of this decade, that is, in less than 3 years from now, over 700 rural bank branches would have been established in parts of the country as part of the effort to promote rapid economic development of the rural areas.

Against this background, it may not be out of place to say that the growth of the banking industry in Nigeria is impressive. But it is also true that over the years the confidence which Nigerians have in the banks operating in the country had eroded considerably. Contrary to expectations, some of the banks give the impression that they are nothing but glorified extension of personal properties of a few individuals with relatively large holdings. Or how else does one explain a situation whereby credit facilities are granted to bank directors, shareholders, and their companies, without adequate security in accordance with banking regulations? This has often led to such facilities purely classified as bad or doubtful debts. Also, most bank customers saving or withdrawing money from the banks have given up any hope that such transactions will be faster than experienced. They wonder why the banks declare heavy profits every year without making progress about their on-the-counter performance.

The much-talked about computerization program has not done much to show any significant change in banking operations in this country. Equally disappointing is the involvement of most of the banks in foreign exchange malpractices. Investigations have revealed that bank workers are usually anxious to amass wealth through illegal foreign exchange transactions. The banks are expected to demonstrate a high level of integrity to convince Nigerians that the scarce foreign exchange is being carefully managed. There was an argument that the subordinate role of the Central Bank to the Federal Ministry of Finance makes it difficult for the bank to effectively undertake such functions as special

examination or withdrawal of licences from banks whose operations are contrary to stipulated guidelines. But this excuse is not tenable. Even without the ministry's control, the Central Bank cannot have the clout to compel other banks to comply with the banking regulations without ensuring that the activities of its staff are fully under control. A few days ago, an official of the bank was reported to have been arrested by security agents for his inability to explain how he came about N9 million found in his bank account.

The Central Bank can only lead by example. In other words, it should be able to identify the bad eggs within its house and get them disciplined accordingly. To say that the persistent irregularities in the operations of the banks in the country could disturb the nation's economic plan would be stating the obvious. Some far-reaching decisions are necessary to step up a thorough overhaul of the financial system. It is only when appropriate steps have been taken to infuse a sense of discipline in the entire banking system that we can talk of restoring public confidence and positive contributions by the banks for the nation's economic development.

/9738
CSO: 3400/47

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT APPROVES TRANSPORT FARE INCREASE

AB242136 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The federal government has approved the increase of road transport fares as from the 1st of next month. The increase followed an agreement reached at a meeting between the Nigerian Transport Owners Association and the Minister of Transport and Aviation, Major General Jeremiah Useni, in Lagos today.

Following the new changes, cost of haulage of goods has now risen by 85 percent while passengers will pay 20 percent more on what they are now paying. Both parties agreed to meet every year to discuss transport fares in relations to prevailing economic circumstances. The transporters and the government also agreed to look into the issue of getting direct supply of inputs to the transport business to make the increases meaningful. Maj Gen Jeremiah Useni thanked the transporters for their patience and cooperation during the negotiations and consultation period. He reminded the transporters of the concern expressed in government over repercussions the increase in fares would have on other sectors. It will be recalled that transport fares were last increased in 1981.

/9738

CSO: 3400/46

SENEGAL

OPPOSITION PDS LEADER ADVOCATES EARLY ELECTIONS

AB220828 Paris AFP in French 1512 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Dakar, 15 Jun (AFP)--Abdoulaye Wade, leader of Senegal's major opposition party, today called for early general elections in view of what he considers to be a political "vacuum" in Senegal. The security general of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), stated during a press conference in Dakar that "a new political crisis exists in Senegal in the form of an absentee executive whereas we are living under a presidential regime."

The legislative and presidential elections, it will be recalled, are scheduled for February 1988. Mr Wade has declared himself a candidate for the presidential elections and "sole candidate for the opposition."

According to Mr Wade, Senegal "nearly faced a catastrophe" during the police strike on 13 and 14 April during which there were clashes in Dakar and the provinces between striking policemen and gendarmes in charge of maintaining order. This crisis, according to the PDS leader, was characterized by "the absence of the president of the republic," while one man held all the power, Jean Collin, minister of state and secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic. Mr Wade, who pointed out that he did not have "any personal quarrel" with Mr Collin, whose "honesty and courage" he praised, expressed regret at the fact that in Senegal there exists "a sworn president and a defacto president."

Mr Wade said the announcement of his intention to be a candidate in the 1988 elections was not a "power play" aimed at imposing a coalition on the other opposition parties. He stated that his decision was rather "a step that would strengthen the opposition and result in a coalition." It will be recalled that the opposition comprises 15 parties, while a 16th party, comprising PDS dissidents, is currently pursuing registration procedures.

Mr Wade also stated that "there was a decline in democracy in Senegal as compared with the era of Senghor," the former president who resigned ending 1980. "Senghor made democracy progress, but ever since his departure it has been regressing," the PDS leader said. On foreign policy, Mr Wade said Senegal should maintain privileged relations with France but that it should also "regain its independence" from the former metropolis. "Today it is France that pays

our civil servants (...), our budget must be financed by the Senegalese economy without external budgetary aid," the PDS secretary general emphasized. Mr Wade also spoke in favor of the "diversification of Senegal's relations" and condemned Dakar's alignment with the French stand on Chad.

Finally, on the situation in Casamance, in the south of the country, that has been experiencing separatist agitation over the past few years, Mr Wade stated that "national unity was threatened." According to Mr Wade, there are "at least 70 political prisoners" in Casamance today, where the situation is degenerating. Mr Wade called on the head of state to visit Casamance and order the army to return to the barracks.

/9738
CSO: 3400/50

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH USSR--The Seychelles and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement which allows Soviet fishing vessels to catch tuna in the waters of this Indian Ocean Archipelago. Under the agreement signed Friday, vessels from the Soviet commercial fishing corporation Sovrybflot will fish for tuna in the Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and tranship the catch from Victoria's port, Minister for national development Jacques Hodoul said. The Soviet vessels will join 30 French and Spanish vessels licensed to fish in the Seychelles EEZ under an agreement with the European Economic Community. The Seychelles in 1978 declared the 200 mile EEZ extending from the coast to safeguard marine resources. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 87 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/89

PERCY QOBOZA WRITES OPEN LETTER TO PW BOTHA

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 31 May 87 p 4

["Percy's Itch" column]

[Text] Dear Mr State President,

There are two significant developments in your advertisement calling on us to come forward and negotiate a future for all South Africans. The first is that you found it necessary to come out in public with the call. The second being your personal commitment to the process.

This is far too serious a matter to deal with flippantly. It is literally a matter of life and death. However, before real negotiations can begin there are fundamental questions that need to be addressed. The first being a straight-forward principle of what we are negotiating about, and with whom you intend negotiating.

What disturbs me most is your emphasis on negotiating with people who renounce violence. It disturbs me because it seems to me that it is YOUR government that must take the lead in renouncing violence. From the actions of your officials, I see no commitment to the non-violent philosophy.

As I am writing this letter to you, your security police are daily detaining our people. This, in itself, is an act of violence against us. Your government has in police cells around the country hundreds of children who are in prison without trial. This is an act of violence against those children.

What is even more empty is the fact that there seems to be nobody around with whom to negotiate. Our leaders are in jail. Just the other day, Walter Sisulu celebrated his 75th birthday--in prison. There is still no evidence of compassion coming from your government to allow that man to get out of that jail and participate in the processes of negotiation. Nelson Mandela is also still in prison.

I see no evidence that either you or your government intend to unban the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, and allow their leaders to come out of exile and participate in the peace process.

Successful negotiation can only come about if both sides have a clear understanding that they are equal partners, and set about working for a common purpose on the basis of respect for each other. Any peace you hope to find by excluding the ANC, PAC, Nelson Mandela, Sisulu, Nothopeng and others, will be a peace that is nothing but a myth.

If I were in your position, I would be wary of the quality of leaders your government has shown are enthusiastic about negotiation. Like those coloureds and Indians who, against the wishes of the majority of their people opted for your tricameral system, have earned the scorn of the majority of the communities in which they live.

Are these the people to whom your government is really entrusting the future peace and stability of this nation? If they are, I can only suggest that the path to peace is definitely not around the corner.

I think, sir, the time for a long look at your government and the time for serious soul-searching has now arrived.

Percy Qoboza
Editor, CITY PRESS

/9274
CSO: 3400/25

BUTHELEZI SAYS MANDELA RELEASE CONDITION FOR NEGOTIATION

MB191901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1825 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Durban, 19 June, SAPA--Nelson Mandel in jail was more dangerous inside than out, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Durban tonight. In prison the former ANC leader was a "hideous obstacle" to the democratic process, he told guests at the Kearnsey College old boys annual dinner. He prayed that he would be released before it was too late for benefit.

Dr Buthelezi said that black democracy was shackled by bannings and jailings and by the vast state powers which maintained the Group Areas and Population Acts. South Africa would never become normalised as a modern, Western-type industrial democracy while the 72 percent of its people who were black were so constrained.

He could become really involved in national negotiations only if he were free to return to his people to campaign for support for what he was doing. "Even if we negotiate the best possible will be useless black leaders are free to sell the best to the most," the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said. "That is why I make the release of Dr Nelson Mandel, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners a prerequisite for my entry into the proposed national council. Will be useless to South Africa in the national council if I cannot continuously shuttle between it and black South Africa, carrying the people with me as I go.

"Dr Mandela in jail is a hideous obstacle to the democratic process. He is more dangerous in jail than whites ever conceive him being dangerous out of jail." The escalation of violence thrived on continued imprisonment, as did international confrontation with South Africa. "Any radical black Tom, Dick or Harry can profit from him being in jail," Dr Buthelezi said. "He must be released and he will one day be released. I only pray that he will not be released when it is too late to benefit from it."

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CSO: 3400/81

BUTHELEZI SAYS MANDELA RELEASE WILL REDUCE VIOLENCE

MB211329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Ulundi, 21 June, SAPA--The release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela would put victory through revolutionary violence further out of sight than ever before, Zulu leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He told the Central Committee of Inkatha South Africa would not be bombed and necklaced into taking the right direction. Blacks now stood with whites at the South African crossroads. It would be foolish to predict how the country would move from the crossroads, but he did not anticipate that it would be through violence. Therefore, Inkatha, with its commitment to negotiation, now had a vast responsibility thrust on it to lead effectively and historically. He prayed that it would not be the only one on which such burden fell.

It had to accept that there were other parties and that the politics of negotiation would be impaired to the extent that they could not match Inkatha's statesmanship. "We want other parties to be strong enough to develop statesmanship," the Inkatha president said. "That will make our democracy strong after apartheid has been eradicated."

Dr Buthelezi said that the ANC could not mount what it called a people's war without fanning violence among blacks. All those involved in supporting it in the pursuit of its kind of success were, whether they liked it or not, working to further the cause of killing. There had been a kind of totality to the left of Inkatha which had done everything possible to escalate violence and make the country ungovernable. But this month their inability to ground their people's war in mass action had become clear.

The escalation of violence and confrontation planned for 16 June was "the dampest squib ever thrown into any political arena," he said. "It did not even go pop, let alone bang."

Three years ago the full propaganda machinery of the external ANC had "blasted" the world and South Africa with high-sounding hopes that the South African Government was on the run. It had claimed that the revolution was just around the corner and that violence would escalate until it enveloped the whole land and returned it to South Africa as a government in exile come home.

He decried political violence from any quarter, and it had taken political violence on the part of the state to overcome the shock tactics the ANC had planned to execute.

Now in 1987 the country was not on the brink of a revolution and the onward drive of violence had yet again failed. The ANC and those who worked with it had not heard him when he warned of the "extreme tactical stupidity" of attacking the SA Government where it was strongest - on the military level.

As much as one hated apartheid and political oppression and intimidation by the state, it had to be recognised that its power was enough to halt the progress of revolution for as long [as] could be seen ahead. He said this without concurring that pretoria could carry on doing this indefinitely. If it continued to be recalcitrant about constitutional change, violence would eventually build up to the point where it was unstoppable.

Dr Buthelezi told the committee it had yet to be seen when the state president would finally release Mr Mandela. It would also have to be seen what the former ANC leader would do once he was released. "I do not want to speak on his behalf," he said, "but I really do believe that his release will put victory through revolutionary violence further out of sight than it has ever been before. I anticipate that violence will not move South Africa from the crossroads. We in Inkatha have therefore a vast responsibility thrust on us now really to lead effectively and historically."

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CSU 3400/51

INKATHA TO OPEN OFFICE IN LONDON

MB201129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Ulundi, 20 June SAPA--People in Western Europe and Great Britain have the right to know what is happening in South Africa and inkatha has decided to open an office in London, Kwazulu's chief minister and head of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in a statement today.

Now that the international community is tending to close in on South Africa, it is imperative for Inkatha to take action which would ensure that those who struggle to know the truth about its role in the South African struggle for liberation have access to a reliable source of information.

"Inkatha has found that it cannot entrust others to convey the truth about what it stands for and how it goes about pursuing its aims and objectives. It has, therefore, decided to open an office in London," where a spokesman for Dr Buthelezi and Inkatha "will serve the movement and represent their interests."

"The ongoing realities in South Africa suffer a two-way distortion and are presented to the public through the media. The two-way distortions arise because both the far left and the far right have to represent South Africa in their ideological moulds to present facts and realities in such a way that their ideological perceptions are seen as realities," the statement said.

The far left has to present South Africa as a place in which change cannot possibly take place through non-violent means. "It has to justify its own instigated killing for political purposes as a historic necessity because black South Africans have had to find redress through violence as the only course open to them.

"The far right presents the process of change, which the far left denies is possible, as a grave threat to what it calls civilised standards and orderly society. They both attempt to discredit the foundations which are continually being laid for the building of a new and race-free democratic society.

"Inkatha is at the very centre of the South African political gravity, and it does not share the need to distort the realities around it, as the far right and far left find it necessary to do," it added.

Inkatha had the advantage of being able to tell the South African story as it is and "is therefore in a position to provide authoritative and factually-based information to the media and to the public."

Inkatha's London office would provide an information service not only to the general public in Western Europe and Britain, but would also be charged with the responsibility of liaising with West European and British Government departments, churches, semi-government and non-government organizations.

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CSO: 3406/81

INKATHA REQUESTS MORATORIUM ON RSC'S

MB211119 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1027 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Ulundi, 21 June, SAPA--The Central Committee of inkatha yesterday called on the government to declare a moratorium on the introduction of regional services councils, particularly in Natal. This was to provide breathing space for the politics of negotiation, it said after a day-long meeting in Ulundi.

The committee also resolved to do everything in its power to further popularise the concepts of the kwazulu/Natal Indaba and gather mass black support for it. It commended the Inkatha general secretary, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, for his hard work in vitalising the Indaba's politics of negotiation and thanked all involved in the initiative.

The committee "yet again" urged the state president to make a declaration of intent with black leaders to establish common purpose for negotiations.

It also called for the release of jailed ANC Nelson Mandela so that black democratic forces could then mount their full strength in favor of negotiations.

In preamble to resolutions, the committee noted that there was recognition throughout the country that the present South African constitution and its unicameral parliament did not provide constitutional arrangements capable of surviving for any length of time. It expressed "deep concern" that despite this the government was elaborating the idiom of the present constitution by developing the reconstituted provincial administrative systems and going ahead with the regional services councils. This meant, it said, that national negotiations--which were going to get going only with great difficulty--would not "face the added burden of having more to undo each month that passes."

The committee expressed total support for its president, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, "as a man of history preordained so to conduct himself that the creation of a new South African, so badly needed every since 1910, will now become a reality."

Among other resolutions, the Central Committee decided to increase the internal solidarity of inkatha and to brook no factionalism in the black support which its president relied on. It resolved to give Dr Buthelezi total and undivided support in "the awesome task" of negotiating with the government on the national and regional levels.

It would make the greatest possible endeavour to "work through" the implications that the Indaba would have for black local authorities and particularly for tribal authorities. It would take every opportunity which the forthcoming annual general conference of Inkatha presented to get the whole of the organisation involved in exploring the implications the Indaba proposals had for the movement and the people it served.

In a preamble to final resolutions, the committee said was aware that history was poised to bring about change and that, once the process really started, it would move with "awesome rapidity" and that the pace of change would be beyond party-political control. It therefore resolved to call on the government to state clearly where it was attempting to lead the country.

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CSO: 3400/81

WITWATERSRAND RSC VOTE ALLOTMENT 'RACIST'

MB192017 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[By Dominique Gilbert.]

[Text] Johannesburg will get 48 percent of the vote in the Central Witwatersrand Regional Service Council (RSC)--while Soweto's vote will be worth only a quarter of that at 12.9 percent.

Councillor Tony Leon yesterday told the Johannesburg City Council that he had been informed by a management committee chairman of the RSC constituent that the votes apportionment would be--Johannesburg 48 percent, Roodepoort 13.4 percent, Sandton 4.7 percent, Randburg 8.39 percent, Soweto 12.96 percent, Alexandra 0.44 percent, Indian suburbs 1.5 percent and coloured suburbs 2.11 percent.

Leon, who described the quota formula as "racist arithmetic," said it ignored the hidden or indirect contributions made by millions of blacks.

"This determination of voting strengths is an unsubtle form of racism, penalising population numbers and rewarding consumption... it can only be explained in terms of a determination to maintain white domination, dressed up as reform," he said.

Leon said total losses from the Soweto rent boycott, if it continued for the next financial year, would be the exact equivalent of the total income of the Central Witwatersrand RSC.

RSC's and the management committee's "cavalier disregard for democratic decency" continued to come under severe criticism from PFI' councillors during the city's 2-day budget debate.

Numerous PRP speakers said the committee [was] ruled by "despotism" and did not consider itself answerable to the council or the public.

Leon said Committee Chairman Francois Olberholzer had "savaged the tentacles of state control" over Johannesburg with the tenacity of "a dead sheep.'

And the RSCS, he said, "vast massive powers in a political functionary--the administrator--answerable only to the man who appoints and removes him, the state president. Thus the entire operation of general affairs in this province and thus this city, vests in a non-representative, non-accountable, non-democratic clique."

The transformation of third-tier government was "constitutional engineering gone mad," he said.

Councillor David Neppe said the Management Committee perpetuated apartheid instead of eliminating it by operating on a "we'll-reform-it-later-syndrome."

Neppe Mentioned two NP councillors' repeated statements to council that the RSCS were ill-conceived and flawed by who now said they felt the RSCS should be "given a chance."

"It becomes an NP excuse, at all levels, not to do the job right the first time round," he said.

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CSO: 3400/81

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS PLEDGES NO FORCED INDEPENDENCE FOR HOMELANDS

MB200631 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says independence will not be forced on any national state. Mr Heunis told the house of Representatives during a debate on a private members's motion that if national states did not choose independence they would be accommodated in the South African system by means of political institutions that would be devised by negotiation.

He said that there had been a dispute in Kwandebelc abut what form political structures should take after independence, and not about whether independence should be accepted. Revolutionary forces had exploited the situation to cause unrest. Mr Heunis said that before granting independence, the government would take into account the stability in the area and the ability of the authorities to protect their people. The will of the people would be tested by means of a referendum or would be implemented by the legislative assembly after an election.

The member's motion calling for the rejection of a request for independence by the Kwandebelc Legislative Council was put to the vote and passed unopposed.

/12232
CSO: 3400/81

COMMENTARY VIEWS ROLE OF PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

MB230521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the reform era of the past decade or so, a significant contribution to reform has been made by the President's Council.

The council, first established in 1981 and reconstituted in its present form in 1984, comprises 60 members from the white, colored and Indian communities. It has two main functions.

The one is to be the final arbiter in the event of disagreement between the three houses of parliament on legislation of general affairs. It has, thus far, exercised this function on four occasions.

Its second function is to advise the state president on matters of national interest. As such, the President's Council has been in the forefront of political change and constitutional reform through its three committees, the constitutional, economic and social committees.

In 1982 it made a major contribution to the country's new political dispensation when it formulated proposals that formed the basis for the new constitution providing for the tricameral parliament.

Its recommendations on local government have also had an influence on our system of government at local level, including the regional services councils, while its reports on demographic trends in South Africa and on urbanization strategy are likely to have a lasting impact on future thinking and planning.

Other important studies undertaken by the President's Council include those on the free market system, on deregulation and on the position of District Six in Cape Town and Pageview in Johannesburg.

The state president has said that black leaders should be involved in discussions on their position in the constitutional dispensation and that it is necessary to reconsider the important role played by the President's Council in this regard. Towards this end, President Botha said he was willing to reconsider the structuring and functions of the President's Council to make

provision for participation in the council by black leaders. This possibility, as well as the proposal for the establishment of a national council, are now being studied.

As a top-level research and policy advisory body, the President's Council has demonstrated that it is orientated towards reform, is geared to the problem solving and is forward looking in its approach. A statutory body, it is not constitutionally part of parliament, but in the short space of 6 years it has earned a respected position in the parliamentary system of South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/81

COMMENTARY EXPLORES ANC-UDF CONNECTION

MB220526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Last Thursday the American House of representatives officially declared the ANC to be a terrorist organization. That is, as South Africans know all too well by now, the ANC is an organization that employs a strategy of indiscriminate violence against civilians in pursuing its political objectives. There is nothing new about the American Congressional finding. Indeed, ANC officials have boasted about their responsibility for terrorist actions.

What was significant was the timing. Just a day earlier the Social Committee of the President's Council in Cape Town had dealt in a report with the relationship between the ANC and the United Democratic Front in South Africa. According to this committee of the President's Council, an agency of parliament and the highest political advisory body in South Africa, the UDF, like the ANC, was not only a front organization for the Soviet Union but received instructions from the Kremlin.

These are deeply disturbing charges. South Africans who support political and economic reform and social stability have watched in dismay in recent years as organized groups went on the offensive against democratic evolution. They have seen the ideals of the best majority of the people being subverted by political rioting, widespread intimidation of workers and schoolchildren, hundreds of murders, and many more beatings of black people engaged in any form of state or civic administration and the rendering of services, and large-scale destruction of property. The country has had to endure the imposition of a state of emergency to restore order and make it possible for peaceful reform to continue.

The threat against the democratic goals of the people is too serious for there to be confusion about the agendas of political movements that are allowed to operate freely. Against the charges of the President's Council the country needs to have full and convincing answers on where the UDF stands in the confrontation between democratic reform and revolutionary authoritarianism. Accusations have been made before, starting with the doubts raised by the prominence of former ANC members among the office bearers of the UDF. President P.W. Botha has said the UDF's end goal is the destruction of the South African system of government and of civilized values.

On various occasions in the past, and again last week, spokesman for the UDF have protested in innocence. But when this is disputed, repeatedly and in the highest quarters, it is surely time for something to be done to clear up the matter once and for all.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES CALLED CONSTITUTIONAL TRAP

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Jun 87 p 3

[Commentary by Yunus Carrim]

[Text]

POLITICAL organisations cannot afford to be static. To be effective they have to be sensitive to the subtlest nuance or shade of change in the mood of people and in the political terrain as a whole -- and to astutely make whatever adjustments are called for.

In the wake of the white elections therefore, political organisations -- both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary -- have had to re-evaluate their programme, strategy and tactics.

The need for a re-assessment has been reinforced too by the turmoil in the House of Delegates and, to a lesser extent, the House of Representatives.

In this context, several commentators have called on the United Democratic Front (UDF) to review its approach to parliamentary politics and seriously consider entering the House of Delegates and House of Representatives in order to undermine the tricameral parliamentary system. They point to the following:

■ The UDF did not directly call upon white people to vote in the recent elections. Which im-

pplies that it does not believe in a total boycott in principle of the tricameral parliament.

■ The swing to the right of white voters and the replacement of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) by the Conservative Party as the official opposition has focused particular attention on the role the House of Delegates and House of Representatives can play in serving as an opposition to the Government.

■ However, the parties participating in these two Houses have proved incredibly incompetent in challenging the Government and are seriously lacking in credibility, epitomised by the "Hendrikse Beach" incident and the upheaval in the House of Delegates last week.

■ Crucially, the scope for extra-parliamentary political activity is being drastically reduced.

Whether the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) will participate in the House of Delegates is particularly at issue at the moment because there is a possibility that elections will be called for the House of Delegates later this year. In any case,

elections are due in 1989.

Participation or not in the House of Delegates need not be a matter of principle. On purely tactical grounds, however, the case against participation would seem to have been greatly strengthened over the past three years.

Creative

Certainly NIC spokesman Dr Farouk Meer is clear about this.

"The NIC is a creative organisation. We are not blanket boycottists.

"We constantly review our tactics and change them if conditions warrant it. But the present conditions clearly dictate that we cannot participate in the House of Delegates.

"In fact, they resoundingly confirm the correctness of the decision we took in 1984. And we're actually even more insistently calling upon those participating in the House of Delegates to withdraw from it and close shop.

"In 1984 we said that the tricameral parliament is fundamentally undemocratic and that it would not serve as a means towards creating a non-racial democracy. We have been proved right. There's less democracy in South Africa today than there was in 1984. The state of emergency, the detention of thousands of people, the restrictions on the Press, and the further curbs that are imminent bear testimony to this.

Powerful

"Just how powerful the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives are was vividly exposed last year when the Public Safety Amendment Act was passed despite being rejected by these two Houses. And the State President has not hesitated to use the new powers granted to him by the tricameral constitution in terms of which he can rule by decree without having to first seek permission from Parliament for all his decisions.

"A fatal flaw in the constitution is the exclusion of the African people. We warned that it was a recipe for disaster and that it would lead to increasing polarisation, chaos and violence.

"This is precisely what happened. In fact, it's with the launch of the tricameral parliament in August 1984 that there has been a dramatic escalation of the conflict.

"We also said in 1984 that the main pillars of apartheid, including the Group Areas Act and Population Registration Act, would become entrenched with the implementation of the tricameral system. The structure of the new Parliament would make it a much more difficult and lengthy process to repeal these laws. This too has proved correct. The constant postponement of a review of the Group Areas legislation and its stricter application at the moment is a case in point.

"We rejected the tricameral constitution also because it would serve to make Indian MPs co-responsible for the implementation of apartheid. This is exactly what's happening.

"By serving in the Cabinet Mr Rajbansi is also responsible for all the repressive legislation being passed. Mr Rajbansi has publicly supported the State of Emergency. The House of Delegates will also be responsible for imposing the proposed National Council on African People."

Crucial

Dr Meer also pointed out that the House of Delegates had achieved nothing substantial for the Indian people. In the three crucial areas of housing, employment and education the crisis is worse now than when the House of Delegates was

launched.

The House of Delegates has little power to make headway even in "own affairs", as the policy and financing of this is effectively determined by the white House of Assembly in terms of "general affairs".

"The economic recession also considerably reduced the prospect of our achieving anything substantial for the people by participating in the House of Delegates. In fact the tricameral parliament itself, because of its huge cost and the political instability it's caused, has directly contributed to the economic crisis. The only basis on which the economy can be revived is if a non-racial political solution is found."

Divisions

Clearly the African people have never been more alienated from the tricameral system. Notwithstanding the differing conditions in the different communities, if the NIC was to participate in the House of Delegates it would cause deep divisions within the UDF and seriously impair the non-racial unity they are trying to build.

What must obviously reinforce the UDF's case against participation is that they are building their own alternative structures of popular democracy. Despite the emergency, the UDF has substantial mass-based structures which are reinforced by its links to the powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Certainly the UDF is much more powerful today than it was in 1984. Given its relative strength, the UDF can do without participation in the House of Delegates.

But more crucially the deeply rooted democratic structures it is build-

ing are fundamentally opposed in character to the undemocratic tricameral system, representing a challenge to it, and so it will be difficult to reconcile the stress on mass-based democracy with participating in the House of Delegates.

The NIC itself is at the moment consolidating its membership and restructuring its organisation with a view to greater democratisation of its structures. Participation in the House of Delegates may not be easy to reconcile with this process. Certainly it will detract from this fundamental task.

Challenge

There are severe structural limitations to using the House of Delegates to advance the cause of democracy.

Dr Meer says: "We think that the House of Delegates is inherently incapable of posing a challenge to the Government. And if it ever came anywhere near to disrupting the tricameral system, it would simply be prorogued. The constitution allows for parliamentary business to continue and legislation to be passed without the other two Houses sitting if need be."

The dismal performance of the PFP in the recent elections has also dealt a shattering blow to the prospects of a parliamentary road to fundamental change. The tricameral parliament has become increasingly isolated from the aspirations of the vast majority of the people of South Africa.

In any case, Parliament is not the seat of fundamental power in this country. It is increasingly subordinate to the State Security Council, the military and the National Security Management system with its

elaborate network of Joint Management Centres — which comprises unknown military personnel, civil servants, businessmen and politicians. It is the "extra-parliamentary government", as Van Zyl Slabbert calls it, that is effectively governing the country.

The challenge to this structure of power can only come from extra-parliamentary struggles, says Dr Meer. "There's nothing unique to South Africa about this. Many of the major struggles for basic change have been won through extra-parliamentary movements. The American struggle for independence; the civil rights movement in America; the struggles in India, Vietnam, Algeria and Zimbabwe for example were all successful through extra-parliamentary movements."

Silent

Dr Meer does not believe that the curbs against extra-parliamentary political activity will reduce the UDF to dormancy.

"Certainly we aren't going to experience the silent sixties period again. The extra-parliamentary struggle is going on. In the very midst of the emergency, the UDF has launched the South African Youth Congress representing up to a million youth in the country. It has also formed a national organisation of women. And the NIC itself is moving into a new phase of organisation."

The NIC does not believe that free and fair elections can be held under the conditions of the emergency.

"Even if the NIC did consider participating in the House of Delegates, we would have to be able to convene mass meetings and fully consult with the people without

any hindrance from the police.

"The emergency will have to be lifted because of the restrictions it imposes on the exchange of information and on discussion. Moreover, how could we be expected to stand for elections to the House of Delegates when so many of our leading members are in detention or on the run?"

Blemished

Dr Meer says that he's aware that there is a feeling among some people that the outrageous performance of the MPs in the House of Delegates last week has reflected very badly on the community as a whole and seriously blemished its reputation.

For this and other reasons the feeling is that it's time that the NIC invested its considerably superior organisational and intellectual resources into making something of the House of Delegates.

"It's true that if we were to participate, we would conduct ourselves with dignity, and the tantrums and upheavals the House of Delegates presently experiences will be unthinkable.

"But even our participation will not be able to bring any meaningful benefits to the people.

"The House of Delegates has inherent structural limitations. It is a constitutional trap. And even if there were 45 Einsteins participating in it, they will not be able to overcome these limitations."

INFLUENCE OF EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS GROWING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text]

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY
groups supporting liberal and democratic aspirations are growing in importance and will ultimately form a large part of the pressure against government.

This is the view of Peter Brown, former Liberal Party (LP) chairman and now chairman of the newly formed Liberal Democratic Association (LDA).

The LDA was finally launched in March this year after nearly two years of discussion by several non-racial groups around the country, but as it is still in the formation stages, it has not publicised itself.

Founders, many of whom are also former LP members, include Alan Paton, Prof Tony Matthews of the University of Natal, Prof Charles Simkins of the University of Cape Town, Eliot Mngadi, ex-mayor of Ezakeni near Ladysmith, and John Morrison, formerly of the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

Brown said they were not trying to compete for membership with existing groups, but were rather trying to provide a base from which people who supported liberal ideas could operate.

The objective was to get liberal ideas back into the political arena, adding that although these still existed to some extent on a political platform, the LDA wanted to em-

phasise them.

The LDA would provide an organisation through which people with other commitments could do just that.

Brown said it was hoped that discussions with groups like the UDF, Inkatha and the PPP would eventually take place.

"We will be putting suggestions forward about what the future should look like, and argue their importance."

Membership of the LDA is open to anyone willing to abide by its Charter. The Charter's main principles include equal political rights with regular free elections; basic freedom for all of speech, conscience, movement, residence and association; and a constitution which accepts the principle of majority rule modified by guaranteed individual rights, minority participation and decision-making.

The principles also include a just economic system which provides a balance between public and private ownership, control and initiative; a more equal distribution of resources; and an independent judiciary.

The LDA's formation flowed in part from suggestions in a paper written by Simkins for the IRR, suggesting some extra-parliamentary basis for dealing with the current political situation.

/9274
CSO: 3400/25

IDF LEADER GUMEDE ADDRESSES SELECT CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

Durban POST NATAL in English 10-13 Jun 87 p 8

[Article by Fraser Mtshali]

[Text]

UNITED Democratic Front leader Archie Gumede was last week among several prominent black people who addressed a select Government committee on the possibility of participation on the President's Council.

Others who addressed the committee included MT Moerane, former editor of the banned World newspaper, who lectures at Bonamelo College of Education in Qwa Qwa;

Albert Gideon Magubane mayor of Steadville township in Ladysmith; Simon Conco former chief whip of KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and also former secretary general of United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa); Patrick Pakkies mayor of Imbali township in Pietermaritzburg and lawyer Aubrey Nyembezi chairman of Clermont township advisory board.

Rejecting participation on the Council for various reasons were Mr Gumede, Mr Moerane, Mr Conco and Mr Nyembezi.

Chairman of the select constitutional committee, Dr Andries Oosthuizen, said the committee was a result of a brief given by State President PW Botha, as far back as 1985, to gather views of blacks on the question of their participation on the President's Council.

"Our task has got noth-

ing to do with the recent call to blacks by the State President, made in newspaper advertisements, to come forward to negotiate the political future of the country.

"We started our interviews about a year ago in different parts of the country and we hope to finish about September this year," said Dr Oosthuizen.

Mr Gumede's evidence was contained in a paper which he drew up after consultation with the national executive of the UDF.

Mr Gumede made the paper available to Post.

In his opening remarks Mr Gumede said the UDF from its inception has been committed to the attainment of democracy by non-violent methods.

At the centre of its beliefs was the conviction that the main obstacle to the achievement of de-

mocracy in South Africa, as it is universally understood, was the Government.

The Nationalist Party, in particular, stood directly in the way of genuine progress.

He said the PC formed one of the main pillars of the three-chambered parliament which had been rejected by the overwhelming majority.

Indeed it may be argued that the tricameral parliament has been the single most important cause of the upheavals over the past three years.

In fact the PC has been party to unjust legislation which has allowed repression to be pursued.

The point is that the PC cannot be uncoupled from the worst excesses of apartheid. It is therefore totally unacceptable to us in its presently constituted or any other form.

"It cannot be redesigned. It must be scrapped."

Mr Gumede said be-

fore the apartheid state can be transformed into democracy, it was necessary for all South Africans to participate freely and fully without fear of harm in the political process.

"We suggest that the appropriate conditions be created to promote confidence in the motives of your Government."

He said, at a minimum, the climate conducive to the appropriate conditions would be:

■ Lifting of the emergency

■ Release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners

■ Unbanning of the ANC
■ Release of all detainees

■ Withdrawal of troops and police from the townships

■ Guarantees to returning political exiles

■ Scrapping of all harsh and unjust security legislation and all other discriminatory laws.

Mr Gumede said if the Government was genu-

inely interested in seeking a permanent political solution to the country's problems, then the participation in these negotiations of African National Congress leaders like, Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo, was vital.

"I may add that if these conditions which are conducive to peace are not created, and the State persists in responding to genuine demands of the people with violence, then I am afraid people who continue to be attacked will adopt defensive measures."

In an interview after addressing the committee Mr Magubane said he would be willing to serve on the PC if certain changes were made.

He said: "We come from advisory boards and community councils. I think serving on the President's Council would be the next step."

But he said: "I don't trust the white people. They will say 'come' when the mean 'go away'. They still want to push us to the wagon age where they believe we should be harnessed."

Mr Magubane told the panel that his willingness to serve on the PC stemmed from the deep concern he has for the

youth.

"If I entered the PC I would be the champion for the youth because they are the key for the future. They should be given facilities."

Mr Nyembezi, a lawyer, said he told the panel that he was not prepared to serve on the PC.

He said his reasons were that the PC was a non-starter and had no future for black people.

He said the PC was no more than advisor and arbitrator.

Black people wanted a direct say in the legislative process.

"I told them that the funniest part of it was how could a black man, who had no vote, advise and resolve conflicts in the Houses of Parliament between people who had a vote?

"I also told them that I would be prepared to serve in a forum that was aimed at establishing a constitution for everyone in the country with no pre-formed plans on the table.

"And until such time as political prisoners and detainees are released, the black man can never take the Government seriously.

"He will have the im-

pression that those participating are no more than puppets," said Mr Nyembezi.

Mr Pakkies said he told the panel: "We wish to get in there and put our point of view across. If there is something we don't want, how will the Government know if we are outside.

"We don't want to stand afar, we want to come closer. Naturally, we want Mandela and others released but we can't wait for them to be released before getting there."

Mr Conco said: "I said to them the people they should be talking to are our leaders and not us. For instance, our leader is Inkosi Mangosuthu Buthelezi. They need to talk to him and hear what he has to say on the matter. They need to talk to Mandela and other incarcerated leaders and hear what they have to say.

"If they are still keeping them in jail and not talking to them then I cannot see any leader of consequence participating in the proposed negotiations.

"I know other leaders like Inkosi Buthelezi won't talk to Botha if others are still in jail. And if Botha wants to

talk to our leaders he should not lay down pre-conditions because he would be inviting them to lay down pre-conditions as well.

"He needs to talk to our leaders as equals and not take advantage of the fact that he is the head of the government.

"As far as participation of black leaders in the PC is concerned, I made it clear that we were not represented in parliament whereas all the race groups of members of the PC were, so in my view it would not be proper for us to involve ourselves."

Mr Moerane, who edited the banned *World* newspaper from 1962 to 1973, said he told the committee blacks were very suspicious of serving on bodies they were not very clear about.

Said Mr Moerane: "As an example, when self-government came we thought it would be something useful. But we later discovered that in practice we lost our right to participate at the highest level of decision-making. As far as I'm concerned I would like to know what the real purpose of participating in the President's Council is."

/9274
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STATUS, ROLE OF SECURITY FORCES, INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Jun 87 pp 1-4

[Text]

The army is moving further towards the centre of the political stage, drawn on by the collapse of the government's constitutional reform, the apparent impossibility of progress towards power-sharing in a reactionary political climate, and by the officers' own thoughtful analysis of counter-insurgency strategy. Their views on the necessity of winning the hearts and minds of the people have already led the army into clashes with the police (AC Vol 27 No 24). Below we examine the security forces and especially the army, which looks like becoming the most important element in white politics.

It is 12 months since the imposition of a national state of emergency on 12 June 1986. The crackdown was precipitated by the spread of radicalism to small towns and the growing violence of the black opposition. Some 2,500 people have died in incidents related to the unrest that followed the inauguration of the tri-cameral parliament in September 1984. Tens of thousands have been detained. According to human rights groups, 3,500 languish in police and military gaols. There is no prospect of the emergency being lifted, either in the short or medium term. Indeed, the hard-line defence minister and former armed forces' chief, General Magnus Malan, recently listed five criteria to be met in black areas before the government would consider such a move. These are: insurance of individual and group security; the establishment of 'effective local authorities'; improvement of housing; the solution of the unemployment problem and 'normalisation' of schooling. There is no prospect of these conditions being met.

In the view of strategic and political planners, reform cannot be permitted to forge ahead in a climate of escalating intimidation and lawlessness. As Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning (and, until his humiliating near-

defeat at the hands of Dr Dennis Worrall, President Pieter W Botha's heir apparent), recently put it, a 'positive climate must be ensured through protective and stabilising actions by the security forces'. In short, Pretoria's power elite believes that reform must parallel or follow repression. It cannot be allowed to precede it. The government is also aware that the political elements of its total strategy are intimately tied to the military and security dimensions. Any miscalculations in one sphere will have profound repercussions on the other. For almost three years, the task of crushing violent internal resistance has been allotted to the armed forces. They were given the job of fort-holding while constitutional measures continued - though now these have been virtually abandoned.

The security apparatus of the state encompasses several formidable organisations. First and foremost is the four-service South African Defence Force (SADF). With a large medical group and three combat services, the force is commanded by Gen. 'Jannie' Geldenhuys. He is an infantryman by origin and a former security supremo in Namibia, then as now the most delicate SADF field appointment. His deputy is Lieutenant-General Jack Gleeson. Firm proponents of the hearts-and-minds approach to the current conflict, neither officer wants to see the military become further politicised. Although both men's uneasiness regarding the deployment of troops in the townships is on record, their loyalty to the government is not in doubt. Army Commander Lt-Gen André Liebenberg fits the same mould.

Chief of the air force is the fiercely anti-communist but reform-minded Lt-Gen Denis Earp. With a reputation for being a political general on the *verligte* (reformist) wing of the *National Party* (NP), this mustachioed former fighter pilot honed his aversion

to communism as a prisoner-of-war in the Korean war. Under the command of the avowedly apolitical Vice-Admiral Glyn Syndercombe, the navy has played a relatively minor law-and-order role under the emergency.

Gleeson excepted, these officers are permanent members of the *State Security Council* (SSC). Keenly conversant with counter-insurgency campaigns elsewhere on the continent, they believe that a total strategy can be successfully formulated only at a national level. For them, orthodox security actions must be mixed with non-military measures in the political, social and economic spheres.

Such perceptions have percolated down to lower levels of the professional officers' hierarchy. However, these comparatively enlightened attitudes are not so common among non-commissioned and warrant officers. Meanwhile, conscripted national servicemen on two-year tours, who provide 70% of the SADF's standing force of 97,000, represent every shade of white political opinion. They also represent a full class and educational cross-section of the white population. Such heterogeneity is not found in the police, which has low status in both black and white eyes.

If all forms of military service are taken together, some 430,000 persons are in a state of actual or potential mobilisation. These constitute the Permanent Force, conscripts, the Citizen Force and the Commandos. The latter are locally-based militia, protecting their home areas. As in Israel, the military is crucially dependent on reservists.

DEFENCE SPENDING

Official defence spending has escalated steadily. It has grown from Rand 44 million, below one per cent of Gross National Product, in 1960-61, to an estimated R5.1 billion, five per cent of GNP, in 1986-87. The 1987 budget presented on 3 June by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis allocated R6.68 billion for defence, a 30% rise.

Yet the real defence budget for 1986-87 was already, by some estimates, around R7.5 billion. Hidden items include the Special Defence Budget and other monies laundered through secret accounts, beyond the realms of parliamentary scrutiny. Nor does official defence spending include the military budgets of the independent bantustans or Namibia. Nor yet does it include expenditure by other departments: the treasury, for instance, is partly responsible for intelligence costs, while the Department of Community Development pays for SADF house construction.

There has been a rapid expansion of conscripted white manpower. In 1982, the period a conscript had to serve in the Citizen Force after completing his two-year national service was increased from eight to 12 years, with a maximum total of 720 days. White males then join the CF reserve for five years and are finally transferred to the Commandos, where they now serve until the age of 60. Under the state

of emergency, there has been a major tightening of registration procedures.

In the face of a steadily deteriorating security situation, additional measures to strengthen the SADF involve efforts to enlarge its white full-time core, including various schemes to attract white females into uniform. There are now 3,200 women in the SADF. Thus, with mandatory national service for white males and much greater emphasis on Citizen Force and Commando units, virtually every white family has become enmeshed in the state's security apparatus. Additionally, some 1.7 million firearms are held privately in white hands.

Both politically and militarily, however, the most significant dimension in SADF expansion has been the enlistment of black, 'coloured' and Indian South Africans, who formed approximately six per cent of active-duty SADF personnel by early 1987. This proportion is growing. Of special recent interest was the establishment in 1986 of a second Cape Corps 'coloured' battalion in Kimberley. Whilst provision is made in the 1983 constitution for 'coloureds' and Indians to be conscripted, this has not been implemented. But a contingency blueprint for such action has recently been updated. In Namibia where Major-General Willie Meyer recently replaced Maj-Gen Georg Meiring as the security supremo, compulsory service was initiated on a selective basis, for both blacks and whites, during 1981.

THE POLICE

The deployment of 7,000 troops in Sebokeng in October 1984 marked a watershed in law and order operations. Until then, the paramilitary South African Police (SAP) was the principal agent of internal security. Since 1960, the regular SAP has more than doubled in size, from 26,000 to 55,000 by May 1987. It is planned to increase this figure by 12,000 within the next four years and to 86,000 by 1994. Including reservists, the force can presently put 92,000 personnel on the streets. Because some details of police spending have been kept secret since 1985, it is difficult to assess the real size of their budget. Though the R1.53 billion allotted in this month's budget was described as a 43% increase, conservative estimates already put the true expenditure at R1.3 bn. for 1986-87. Half the regular SAP is non-white and 80% of this group is black.

Some 13% of the regular police force work for the security branch. Empowered to undertake the covert collection of information relating to the internal security of the state, the security police was at

one time commanded by Gen **Hendrik J. van den Bergh**. He was later chosen to head the now-defunct Bureau of State Security (BOSS). With very few graduates and an ethos favouring traditional methods of repression, the secret police has extensive powers of investigation, detention and interrogation.

It also has a special counter-insurgency riot unit at its disposal. Commanded by a hardline law and order man, 58-year old Maj-Gen **Albertus Wandrag**, the riot police are not noted for their commitment to the principle of minimum force.

Other paramilitary police forces, including the Prison Service and the Railways, Harbours and Airways Authority Police, work in close association with the SAP. The 7,500-strong Railways Police has its own Special Task Force similar to the UK's Special Air Services (SAS). This task force is headed by Brigadier **Gustav Erlank**. The Railways Police was absorbed by the SAP in October 1986 in order to facilitate operations against active service units of the *African National Congress* (ANC).

Mining companies such as *Anglo-American*, and other major employers of migrant labour, recruit their own well-equipped security forces. These operate in close consultation with the police. Smaller enterprises use security-guard companies, many of which are run by senior ex-Rhodesian military men like former Rhodesian army commander Gen **Peter Walls**. These firms report that business is booming.

Additional to all these are the police forces of the 10 homelands, as well as the black police units of the Administration Boards, known colloquially as 'greenflies'. Together with the rapid expansion of municipal police in the townships, 1986-87 has witnessed the recruitment of thousands of blacks for a new special constabulary. The first batch completed their training near the Koeberg nuclear power complex in September 1986. Since then, almost 3,000 'kitskonstabels', in distinctive electric-blue uniforms, have been put through the intensive 6-week course at Koeberg.

Recruited from rural areas and vigilante factions, most municipal policemen and hastily-trained auxiliaries have little in common with the black 'comrades'. They live in heavily-fortified compounds, separated from the townships by fencing topped with coils of razor-wire. Some work in clandestine units, infiltrating radical comrades' groups and posing as anti-apartheid activists.

Although the SAP will not comment on the numbers of regulars deployed in the townships, private security industry sources estimate up to three-quarters of the force's manpower has been at times committed to curb political violence. Ordinary crime has also soared - hence the crash training programme for the *kitskonstabels*. This is a tacit admission by

the authorities that they were thoroughly ill-prepared for the current upsurge of anti-apartheid resistance. These moves are designed to protect and strengthen the black councils, despised by the militants for their cooperation with the authorities. It is part of a wider strategy to upgrade black local authorities - and this means first breaking the radical opposition.

The new SAP chief is **Hennie de Witt**, replacing the urbane and intellectually-inclined Gen **Johan Coetzee**, whose demise appears to be a victory for Minister of Law and Order **Adriaan Vlok**. Coetzee was one of the most powerful and experienced officers in the state security apparatus, whereas Vlok has been a relative lightweight in the ruling Nationalist establishment. A member of the *Broederbond*, an organisation of waning influence on the pace and direction of political change, nevertheless as head of security Vlok has been starting to stamp his authority on the service. The 49-year old minister is acutely aware of the frustration and bitterness underlying the unrest. His previous portfolio as deputy minister of defence stands him in good stead for the difficult, and sometimes acrimonious, task of liaising between his service and the military.

CONFLICTS

The SADF chiefs have taken exception to repetitive police heavy-handedness in the townships, considering such actions counter-productive to long-term political solutions. Indeed, on several occasions, the army has leaked complaints against police brutality and bungling.

A recent case involved a memorandum from an armoured corps colonel in Port Elizabeth. Unashamedly critical of police behaviour in the Eastern Cape, it castigated SAP riot-control methods, accusing the police of being ill-disciplined and unprofessional. The episode was hushed up and, in a parliamentary exchange with *Progressive Federal Party* (PFP) MP **Tian van der Merwe**, Vlok denied the report's very existence.

Long endowed with virtually unlimited powers of arrest and detention, the SAP has historically been a haven for right-wing Afrikaners. With minimal educational entrance requirements, and universally held in poor regard, its members invariably view black unrest in criminal terms. In contrast to the military's circumspect hearts-and-minds approach, the SAP has a deservedly fearsome reputation for excessive use of force.

The majority of white policemen are intimately aligned to the parties of the far right: Dr **Andries Treurnicht**'s *Conservative Party* (CP) and Jaap **Marsis**' *Herstigte Nasionale Party* (HNP). And in last month's elections, three former security chiefs

of the 1970's, Gen Kobus Visser, van den Bergh and Brig Theunis Swanepoel, stood as candidates for the CP. Hence the widespread perception that the SAP is little more than the *Conservative Party* in uniform. (By contrast, the SADF is sometimes referred to as the 'Nats in uniform'). Indeed, Swanepoel, van den Bergh's feared chief interrogator at BOSS, openly admitted that he believed 70% of the police rank and file to be CP supporters.

At the same time, there is considerable support and sympathy at lower levels of the police for Eugene Terre-Blanche's *Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging* (AWB) or Afrikaner Resistance Movement. During the elections rumours circulated, and were subsequently confirmed by intelligence sources, that the AWB and HNP had activated covert plans to infiltrate police reserve units.

Nonetheless, counter-trends in SAP attitudes are also discernible. There are some signs of a thaw in racial thinking, at least at the top. One sign of this is the recent appearance of a new cohort of policemen into the SAP's senior ranks. They were partly selected for their sensitivity to past abuses and are expected to follow new and more moderate guidelines and to toe the regime's political line. Maverick operators in the force are being given a shorter leash. Last year's accelerated promotion of Maj-Gen Johann van der Merwe was the clearest indication of a more thoughtful SAP approach to security matters. A polished and sophisticated man in his forties, he replaced the hardbitten Brig Herman Stadler as chief of the security police.

THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Two other intelligence organisations exist separately from that of the police. One is the 5,000-strong National Intelligence Service. This used to be known as the Department of National Security (DONS) - the former BOSS, an acronym which was virtually synonymous with the figure of van den Bergh. NIS director-general is the intensely secretive Dr Lukas Neil Barnard. A former professor of political science, he was plucked for the job from the University of the Orange Free State at the age of 33 in January 1980. Personally selected by P.W. Botha, he replaced Alexander van Wyk, van den Bergh's deputy at BOSS.

Charged with the overall security of the state, the NIS was modelled on the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and its British counterpart, the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6). Its agents operate both within and outside the republic. In

Bonn, London and Washington, the responsibilities of the NIS desk officer include surveillance of ANC and *South West Africa People's Organisation* (SWAPO) cadres. Western anti-apartheid groups are also monitored.

In contrast to the security police, the NIS is responsible for strategic intelligence of a less detailed but wide-ranging socio-economic and political nature. Since the early 1980's, its role has been emphasised as a think tank and evaluator of all intelligence data. Barnard has been moderately successful in ditching the dirty tricks image the NIS inherited from BOSS. His service now has a smoother reputation, attracting high-flying (mainly Afrikaner) graduates who have done much to strengthen the department's research sections. At the same time, NIS agents are reputed to enjoy better pay, conditions and perks than their counterparts in other intelligence services. Barnard is not soft. He once wrote: 'The protection of the Lord's Kingdom on earth makes the use of the power of the sword a God-given task and calling.'

The second of these two intelligence organisations is the SADF's own Directorate of Military Intelligence. Its current chief is former navy commander Vice-Admiral 'Dries' Putter. It is not without significance that DMI's previous director was Lt-Gen Pieter W. van der Westhuizen, who replaced Lt-Gen A.J. van Deventer as secretary of the SSC in 1985.

Formed in 1961, DMI was originally the junior partner in the intelligence triumvirate. It has now come into its own as the country's top intelligence organisation, steadily increasing its influence in both domestic and foreign policy-making. This reflects P.W. Botha's long association with the SADF as defence minister and BOSS's fall from grace following the Muldergate information scandal. Till then, reports of BOSS/DMI tensions, as well as personal antipathy between van den Bergh and Botha, were commonplace. The military usually came off second best.

The present prominence of DMI also stems from the regular deployment of troops in the townships. This has expanded the sphere of its intelligence-gathering activities, from traditional regional and border concerns to internal security ones. Today, the SADF has a much broader definition of its intelligence role, venturing into spheres that were previously the virtual monopoly of the NIS. For example, DMI is currently undertaking in-depth studies of revolutionary movements in Iran, the Phillipines and elsewhere. The aim is to learn lessons that may be applicable to the South African situation.

But it would be a mistake to underplay NIS influence. It is known that P.W. Botha values the plurality of perspectives offered by the republic's intelligence community and, in the wake of the 1984 Nkomati agreement, there is some evidence to suggest that the balance of power between the three services has been partially redressed. At the same time Botha has striven to improve the working relationships between his intelligence departments. Each of them is represented on the SSC - the lynchpin of the National Security Management System. This subject will be explored more fully in a forthcoming issue ●

/9274
CSO: 3400/31

5,000-8,000 SOLDIERS SERVE IN TOWNSHIPS

MB191024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Cape Town, 19 Jun (SAPA)--Between 5,000 and 8,000 soldiers are serving in black townships, says the chief of the defense force, General Jannie Geldenhuys.

A large percentage served as clerks, chefs, signallers and in other support posts, so not all of them were patrolling, he told more than 200 women guests of the Western Province Command Army Ladies Association at the castle yesterday.

"Considering the men work shifts in an area stretching from the Witwatersrand to the western and eastern Cape and Natal, there are only a handful of soldiers backing up other government departments at any time," he said.

He was replying to a question: Does the presence of South African troops in the townships harm the image of the defense force?

"I wonder whether the picture I have of the troops in the townships corresponds with the picture you have of the troops in the townships," he said.

General Geldenhuys asked his audience how many soldiers they thought were serving in the townships: "1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 or 80,000?"

He had put this question to other audiences and most believed there were 50,000 or more.

"It is important that we get the right image in the minds eye because some people refer to our presence in terms of an occupation of the townships--or a siege--which is far from the real situation."

He said it was true that according to perceptions of some people, the defense force's presence in the townships was damaging to its image.

"But I personally come across a significant number of people who think the image of the defense force has improved--because we try to do good.

"It is not our policy that we should participate in a civil war, but we feel we provide protection.

"If people want to travel by bus to go to school or work they must have the right to do it.

"If they are hindered we think it is a good deed to provide protection," he said.

/9738

CSO: 3400/74

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES STEPS TO COMBAT UNEMPLOYMENT

MB250530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The problem of unemployment is one that haunts many countries. In Western Europe more than 20 million people do not have regular jobs. Even in an economically powerful country such as West Germany more than two million people are without work. Unemployment in Britain has trebled in the past eight years as many thousands of workers have been retrenched in industries such as the coal, steel and ship-building. Nearly nine million people are out of work in the United States, the world's leading industrial nation.

South Africa, too, has a serious unemployment problem, as was reflected this week in the annual report of the Department of Manpower. As in the case of her neighbors in Africa, the unemployment problem in South Africa is compounded by her dual economy. The major manpower segment of that dual economy accommodates a largely unskilled or semi-skilled developing sector characterized by a youthful age structure and an excessively high population growth rate. Rapid urbanization, economic recession and sanctions have aggravated the overall situation.

The result is that--according to an estimate by the President's Council--South Africa has an unemployment figure in excess of three million. To the backlog of jobs are added 300,000 new entrants to the labor market every year.

Strenuous action is called for if this situation is not to spiral out of control, and a number of steps have been taken by the public and private sectors that have yielded promising results.

Training and special jobs creation programs feature prominently among these measures. The Department of Manpower reports that more than 400,000 unemployed persons were trained last year. Of these, more than 23 percent obtained work shortly after the completion of their training and up to 60 percent were self-sufficient after a few months. Between January and March this year, a further 150,000 unemployed people received training. Other statistics show that between April 1985 and December 1986 more than 58 million man-days had been worked by unemployed people on special projects and that as at the end of last year about 222,500 unemployed people were involved in special jobs creation projects.

The activities of organizations such as the Small Business Development Corporation are important catalysts for job creation. Other measures that can promote employment include privatization and deregulation.

In an overall context, the multi-lateral framework established by South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei--and designed to promote economic and regional development in southern Africa--will assist in the coordination of policies and action on the unemployment problem.

In the final analysis, the key to addressing unemployment in the long term is economic growth, and in this respect current indicators are promising for sustained momentum in the national economy.

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CSO: 3400/73

REPORT CITES UNEMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION FIGURES

MB222043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Parliament, 22 Jun (SAPA)--More than half of unemployed black people have a level of education of standard five or lower, the Department of Manpower says in its report for 1986, tabled here today.

Noting that according to the Central Statistical Services 1,087 million blacks, 112,000 coloureds and 32,495 Asians were unemployed in October last year, it says there is no instant formula or recipe for the solution of the unemployment problem.

In the South African economic system it was clearly not in the first instance the task of the state to create jobs but of entrepreneurs in the private sector. It was for this reason that the government's main economic objective in the long term was the highest possible growth rate compatible with the availability of resources.

An amount of R283,292 million had been spent by the state on job creation during 1986, and on average 232,000 unemployed people were employed every day under this program.

A total of 407,259 people had received training during the year under the state's training program, which was contracted out to private sector training organizations.

The report also says that the total of contracts of apprenticeship entered into sank to 9,660 last year from the 11,573 of the year before.

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CSO: 3400/73

'DISTURBING' LONG-TERM TREND IN NEW INFLATION FIGURES

MB221533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The chief of the Central Statistical Service, Dr Treurnicht du Toit, says although the rate of inflation this year has remained fairly horizontal, there is disturbing long-term trend to be seen in the figures for the past month. Figures released earlier today show that last month, and for the first time this year, the inflation rate rose to more than 17 percent.

The consumer price index last month was 17.3 percent, compared with 16.2 percent for April. Dr du Toit told our economics news staff that, if the seasonal factors influence was excluded from the figure for May, then the real inflation rate was even higher. What is of particular concern, he said, is that the seasonally adjusted index for foodstuffs, including soft drinks, reached just below 22 percent for the year. The last time that the year-to-year figure for foodstuffs rose as high as in May, when it reached 25.8, was in April 1981, when the annual rate was 27.8 percent.

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CSO: 3400/73

PERSISTENT INFLATION SEEN AS ROOT CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 May 87 p 6

[Article by Eustace G. Davie, administrative director of the Free Market Foundation of South Africa]

[Text]

THE ROOTS of unemployment in SA are to be found in the persistent inflation that has been devitalising the economy for many years. Despite ample evidence to the contrary, the followers of Keynes continue to believe that the problem can be solved by stimulating aggregate demand by increasing the money supply.

Keynes himself wrote in 1919 that there was "no subtler, no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to debauch the currency".

Friedrich Hayek, Keynes's most effective intellectual opponent, informs us that a false monetary and credit policy which results in high inflation leaves a country with a choice between three unpleasant alternatives:

- To allow a rapidly-accelerating open inflation to continue until it has brought about a complete disorganisation of all economic activity;
- To impose controls of wages and prices that would for a time conceal the effects of a continued inflation but would inevitably lead to a centrally-directed, totalitarian economic system;
- To terminate resolutely the increase in the quantity of money — a step that would soon, through the appearance of substantial unemployment, make manifest all the misdirections of labour that the

inflation of the past years has caused and that the two other procedures would exacerbate.

SA has had substantial unemployment and has been going through a painful adjustment process. This will have all been in vain if Hayek's third option, of resolutely terminating the increase in the quantity of money, is not pursued with the same kind of determination as that shown by the Thatcher government.

That part of unemployment and of unrest which is caused by inflation is likely to persist until inflation is brought under control. Great political courage will be required for government to turn a deaf ear to the siren song of the Neo-Keynesian "reflationists" who call for "reflation" while the increase in the quantity of money is still continuing.

In calling for an accelerating inflation, their objective is to reduce unemployment — but their method results in greater unemployment at a later stage.

A World Bank study has shown that there is a direct correlation between high taxes, low economic growth and high unemployment. Growth and taxation in 20 countries, spanning a wide spectrum of world incomes, was reviewed for the period 1970-1979. The countries

were grouped into 10 pairs with similar per capita incomes but contrasting tax levels — i.e., high-tax and low-tax.

In all cases, the low-tax countries achieved substantially higher rates of growth in GDP than the high-tax countries. The average (unweighted) annual rate of growth of GDP was 7.3% in the low-tax group and 1.1% in the high-tax group. Every member of the low-tax category, including three from Africa (Malawi, Mauritius and Cameroon), exceeded the economic growth of the most rapidly-expanding economy (Peru) in the high-tax category.

Higher rates of economic growth allowed a substantial rise in real living standards of the low-tax countries, measured by levels of private consumption.

Significantly, the share in total income of the poorest 40% of the population remained relatively high in five fast-growing low-tax countries: Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malawi, Spain and Thailand, ranging from 16.9% to 21.5%.

These figures indicate that it is wrong to believe that tax cuts benefit the wealthy to the detriment of the poor. Gross domestic investment grew at much higher rates in the low-tax countries,

averaging 8.9% annually, compared with an annual decline of 0.8% in high-tax countries. Much of the growth in investment in the low-tax countries was attributed to lower corporate taxes.

Non-agricultural employment rose more rapidly in low-tax countries. On average, productivity (GDP per member of the labour force) rose by 5.9% a year, compared with a decline of 0.1% in high-tax countries.

The empirical evidence indicates that low-tax countries achieve higher growth rates, better living standards, lower poverty, higher rates of domestic investment, better export performances, higher labour productivity and lower unemployment than their high-tax counterparts.

If the South African government wishes to achieve these desirable objectives, it has no alternative but to reduce the overall levels of taxation. At the same time, government expenditure must be reduced to a point where it can be covered by a low level of taxation.

Conventional efficiency and budget-cutting programmes will not succeed, as they face the opposition of powerful vested interests: subsidy recipients, public servants and other political beneficiaries. Privatisation offers an alternative method of reducing government expenditure: transferring state enterprises and services to the private sector with the full support of all the parties concerned.

SA should consider emulating Britain and France, who have achieved great success in containing and reducing taxes through privatisation.

Government cannot create jobs in the true sense of the term. Every job in the public sector depends on taxes levied on private individuals and enterprises.

Accelerated government spending destroys jobs in some parts of the economy in order to create jobs in other parts. Inevitably, more jobs will be destroyed than are "created". Job creation is consequently a matter for the attention of the private sector.

Government can facilitate the process of job creation by reducing the legislative barriers to enterprise. Removal of restrictions on employment, such as occupational licensing laws, minimum wage laws, Industrial Council agreements and other similar regulations, would make entry into employment possible for the unemployed.

Removal of licensing laws, zoning laws and excessive health and safety regulations would make it possible for potential manufacturers, shopkeepers, service suppliers and other budding entrepreneurs to take the first steps towards self-employment. The costs of entry are too high, and government can do much to reduce those costs.

In his book *Spirit of Free Enterprise*, George Gilder points out that "progress and achievement are the unpredictable result of individual will and faith, diligence and ingenuity".

If jobs are to be created for all present and future job-seekers in SA, entrepreneurs at all levels of development must be freed from red tape and debilitating taxes.

They must be provided with sound money so that they can engage in long-term planning. They must be granted the certainty of objective law and relieved of the threat of administrative whim. Given these essentials of a free enterprise economy, entrepreneurs in our midst would rapidly provide the employment opportunities that are so desperately needed.

RESERVE BANK REPORTS DECLINE IN REAL WAGES

MB200826 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jun 87 p 11

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text] The upturn in the economy is finally having a positive impact on the financial position of individuals.

Statistics provided by the Reserve Bank in the June edition of its Quarterly Bulletin, show that aggregate nominal renumeration of employees continued to rise at a rate that exceeded the inflation rate in the first quarter of 1987.

"The resultant improvement in aggregate household incomes could be attributed mainly to the higher average level of nominal wage settlements in 1986 than in 1985 and to somewhat higher levels of employment during the course of the year," the bank comments.

The bank notes, however, that the average real wage per worker is still on the decline, a fact which economists have ascribed to the continued high inflation rate, but also to the heavier burden placed on individuals by the Receiver of Revenue.

The average salary per worker rose by 11.2 percent in 1985 and by 14.4 percent in 1986. Taking fiscal drag into account real renumeration declined by 3.6 percent from 1985 to 1986, and by two percent between the fourth quarters of these years.

This is in direct contrast to a rise in productivity during the second half of 1986.

Labor productivity, as measured by GDP per worker, showed increases of 2.9 percent and 3.4 percent in the third and fourth quarter respectively, although it declined by 0.6 percent over the year as a result of the rising number of industrial disputes and work stoppages--man-days lost rose from 678,000 in 1985 to 1.31 million in 1986.

As a result of the decrease in real earnings, the savings level of individuals remained largely unchanged. Accordingly the ratio of personal savings to disposable income showed little change from its very low level of 1.5 percent in the second half of 1986.

The domestic savings ratio, however, decreased to 22 percent, following on substantial "dissaving" by the public sector.

On the employment situation the bank notes that the degree of utilization of production capacity in the economy rose moderately in the second half of 1986, followed by "an apparent rise in non-agricultural employment and some decline in the numbers of unemployed."

The employment figures remained virtually static in the first half of 1986, but rose at annualized rates of 0.6 percent and 1.2 percent in the third and fourth quarters respectively.

Black unemployment was shown by the revised Current Population Survey to have declined from 1.18 million in July 1986 to 1.05 million in January 1987. Among others this figure declined from 83,000 to 69,000 over the same period. [as published]

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CSO: 3400/73

CALL FOR MANPOWER TRAINING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Nick Collins]

[Text]

NOT enough is being done to educate all races to help fuel an economy teetering on the brink of recovery, according to SA's largest management consulting group.

A return to boom times is in the offing, it says, but this can be achieved only with skilled and entrepreneurial manpower.

Commenting on training and job creation in the wake of the Budget, P-E Corporate Services MD Martin Westcott says if programmes for these sectors lag even more, SA can expect serious economic constraints on growth.

This would mean shelving the eagerly awaited recovery, which is regarded as one means of salvation for SA's present stagnation.

"Interest rates may be expected to rise over the next 12 to 18 months as a result of government deficit being funded out of shrinking savings, and

investors backing capital-intensive industries as opposed to labour-intensive ones.

"Labour-intensive industries are currently being struck by stayaways, labour disputes and union controversies — and therefore are seen as too volatile for investors who wish to hedge their bets."

He says this will adversely affect the development of labour-intensive industries, leading to even more industrial strife.

The trend would be to the detriment of job-creation, with skills shortages, unemployment and political unrest reaching new highs.

"It is well accepted that one of government's main priorities is the achievement of political and social security. It is debatable whether or not this objective is better achieved through expenditure on defence in preference to job creation, education and training."

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CSO: 3400/33

BRIEFS

ASSISTANCE TO TBVC COUNTRIES--The minister of manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, says South Africa paid out more than 48 million rands from the unemployment insurance fund to the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries from beginning of last year to 31 May this year. He said in a written reply to a question in the House of Assembly that Transkei had received almost 27½ million rands, Bophuthatswana just over 13 million rands, Venda 2.2 million rands, and Ciskei 6 million rands. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jun 87 MB] /9738

XEROX DECIDES TO SELL--Xerox, true to its name, is copying other U.S. firms and divesting from South Africa. The office equipment giant says it has signed an agreement to sell its South African subsidiary, Rank Xerox, to the Altron group. Only a few months ago the company placed newspaper advertisements saying it was in the country to stay. Xerox, which employed 800 people in South Africa, joins three other large U.S. firms which announced their pull-outs out of South Africa this week--Ford, Citicorp, and ITT. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 87 MB] /9738

ECONOMIC SECTORS IMPROVING--The Information Trust Corporation says all sections of the economy seem to be benefiting because of the improved economic conditions. The number of company and closed corporation failures has decreased by more than 50 percent from the peak it reached in June last year. As usual, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sectors suffer the most, with a total of 36.4 percent recorded liquidations. The wholesale, retail, catering, and accommodation services sectors came second, with 29.3 percent of liquidations. The construction industry ranks third in line, with 14 percent failures. The agricultural sector seems to be doing well, possibly due to government subsidies. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 87 MB] /9738

SURPLUSES PREDICTED FOR KEY EXPORTS--London--Surpluses in two key SA exports, ferrochrome and vanadium, will keep world prices under pressure for the next 18 months, it has been forecast. The annual review of steel alloying metals by Shearson Lehman Brothers of London said production of ferrochrome--in which SA leads the world with \$800m worth in 1986--was likely to continue to expand this year and in 1988, with the market moving into oversupply. The report said stainless steel production was forecast to continue to rise, but no great surge was envisaged and ferrochrome consumption growth was likely to be constrained. Shearson Lehman predicted the 1986 surplus of 130,000 tons from production of 2,28-million tons was likely to rise to 150,000 tons from 2,35-million tons this year. Charge grade ferrochrome fetched \$882 a ton in 1986 and \$850 a ton so far this year. The report forecasts the price will go to \$882 a ton this year and fluctuate between \$833 and \$926 in 1988. Vanadium, which earned SA \$150m in 1986, faced a situation of oversupply and an overhang of stocks. Prices would continue restrained, says the report. It predicts vanadium pentoxide supply will rise 5,5% this year to 38,200 tons (25,500 tons from SA) and another 7% to 41,000 tons in 1988. [Text] [By Ian Hobbs] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 87 p 3] /9274

VOLUME OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION--The volume of manufacturing production in February rose by 2,8% compared with February last year, says Central Statistical Services. The largest increase occurred in the beverage (13,5%), wearing apparel (21,8%), leather (12,6%), rubber products (22%), electrical machinery (22,6%) and "other" (20,9%) industries. The value of sales in February increased by 11,3% compared with February last year. Noticeable increases occurred in footwear (40,1%), rubber products (49,3%), pottery (35,2%), motor vehicles (36%) and "other" industries (51,1%). [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 87 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/33

ACTION TO UNITE WOMEN AGAINST APARTHEID GROWS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 May 87 p 7M

[Text]

Action to unite South African women in the fight for peace and justice in South Africa is growing.

About 500 women delegates attended the launch in Cape Town recently of the United Democratic Front's Women's Congress Alliance, the first of its kind since the birth of the UDF five years ago.

Splinter women's community and political groups have been working in isolation despite all being affiliated to the UDF and all addressing the same issues, said an organiser.

With the growing repression and deepening crisis in the country during the last two years, women have been meeting behind closed doors to find a solution to the country's problems.

They now feel that a solution lies in strength of their numbers and a united effort in the fight for peace and democracy in South Africa.

The launch was attended by delegates from the Federation of Transvaal Women, the United Women's Congress, Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, Free State Women's Organisation, Natal Organisation of Women, Southern Cape Women, Northern Cape Women's Organisation, and women from Ultenhage and East London.

From now on, the alliance will be known as the UDFWCA in all regions where the UDF exists.

Each group will be identified by its region.

The women resolved to adopt the Freedom Charter as their guiding document and to undertake the following campaigns: housing at affordable rentals; equal education for all; the end to the state of emergency; free and adequate hospital services; women workers' rights; to oppose racist identity books and the high cost of living; and the unbanning of the African National Congress and all political bodies, including the unconditional return of all South African exiles.

It was also resolved:

- That women leadership within existing democratic structures should be strengthened.
- To fight for a truly democratic South Africa.
- To defend children against any form of brutality levelled against them by the minority apartheid regime.
- To work with the Congress of South African Trade Unions in their campaigns against unfair labour practices, against unemployment, and for a living wage for all workers irrespective of sex.

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CSO, 3400/27

SACC'S HAUDE LINKS EDUCATION TO POLITICAL STABILITY

MB191522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 19 Jun (SAPA)--There could be no solving of the crisis in education unless and until a solution was found to the country's political problems, Dr Beyers Naude, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], said in Port Elizabeth today. Dr Naude was given a tumultuous welcome by the capacity audience at the Dower Training College hall this morning on the final day of the Cape Teachers Professional Association's 20th annual congress.

He said the crisis was not restricted to black education but struck deeply into the heart of white education, because white educationalists were unaware of the depth of the crisis. On the other hand, their black colleagues had perceived the problems and were striving for solutions. A fundamental process of change was taking place in South Africa in outlook and the search for a new vision. It would be the white community who would bear the brunt of change since they were ignorant of the struggle "and blood and tears shed by thousands of fathers and mothers."

The education crisis had resulted in whites accepting discrimination as the norm and had led to their misguided perception that whites were "more worthy, had a higher potential intelligence and a richer culture" than other ethnic groups. These fundamental perceptions were instilled from childhood and unless reformed, would dash hopes for a solution. This philosophy, embodied by the Verwoerdian doctrine of "whites above, blacks below" made it easier to justify blacks' inferior education. The full impact of these perceptions would strike home to future generations. "If you have seen the light and the truth and you still keep quiet, then you are a traitor to your land of the highest order."

Afrikaners who had rejected a system of education imposed on them for their own brand of Christian national education, were in the best position to understand the call by the majority for the democratization of education. An impassioned Dr Naude said he would not refrain from expressing this opinion, even if it

meant his being branded a traitor. The Afrikaner had become enslaved by his own culture to the exclusion of all others. White education authorities had shown a reluctance to accept and correct past mistakes. In a situation where the majority were denied political rights and involvement in decision-making, education was inextricably linked with politics. If the political system was not changed, there was little hope of reforming the discriminatory education system with its 18 separate departments, which the state could ill afford.

Although there had been some efforts from within the system to implement change, the differences in expenditure per pupil between the race groups highlighted the extent of discrimination. In 1982-83 annual expenditure per black pupil was R148, R1200 for whites, R498 for coloureds and R711 for Asians. In 1985-86 black pupils received R290, whites R2160, coloureds R818 and figures for Asians were not available.

Conceding that the position could not be changed overnight, Dr Naude said the reality had to be accepted and used as a base on which to build a new future. The situation had developed where coloureds had developed as a culture placed between blacks and whites. This opportunity to reach out to Afrikaners more easily than blacks, could be used to "build bridges and to let the Afrikaner see the error of his ways."

Turning to the prerequisites for a solution to the crisis, Dr Naude said there had to be a unified education system free of ethnic division. To loud applause, Dr Naude said no child should be prevented from attending the school of his choice on the basis of color--"the principle of separate education should be scrapped once and for all." All discrimination had to be eliminated and there had to be an acceptance of a new vision for a people's education in a broader sense. In this regard, the church had always played an important role and he warned that the clergy "should throw in our weight to achieve a new future rather than become trapped within dogmatic religious circles."

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CSO: 3400/78

WEEKLY MAIL CARRIES 'APARTHEID BAROMETER'

MB191739 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 19-25 Jun 87 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] Detentions

At least 454 detainees were being held under the Internal Security Act and the security legislation of the "independent homelands" on 31 May, according to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC]. Ten were detained during 1985, 67 in the first six months of 1986, 214 in the second half of 1986, 151 between January and May this year and 12 at a date unknown. Of the 454 a total of 294 people are known to have been held in the "independent homelands" between January and May, according to the DPSC.

Of those still in jail, 29 were detained under Section 20 and 14 under Section 31 of the Internal Security Act, 67 under the Ciskei National Security Act, 150 under the Transkei Public Safety Act and two under the Venda Terrorism Act.

The detainees are from the following areas: PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] (68); Transvaal country (18); Western Cape (2); Natal (142); Free State (5); Transkei (150); Ciskei (67); and Venda (2). These figures do not include the estimated 3,000 people currently being held under the emergency regulations.

Banishments

The DPSC say at least seven people are banished to remote areas of Transkei. These banishment orders came into effect between 1980 and May this year.

Political Trials

The latest DPSC report lists 40 political trials involving 170 accused which were completed during April and May. A total of 85 of these accused were convicted, 63 were acquitted and 12 had charges against them withdrawn. They listed 66 trials, involving 362 accused, still on the go at the end of May.

Emigration

A total of 1,104 South African emigrated in April 1987, 37 more than in April last year. Between January and April this year, 4,488 people emigrated compared with 4,760 last year. A total of 852 of this year's emigrants were professional or semi-professional people (758 last year).

South Africa showed a net loss through migration of 1,698 people in the first three months of 1987, compared with a net loss of 1,726 in the same period last year. Of the 3,384 emigrants between January and April, 1,904 were listed as not economically active, 539 were housewives, 747 pre-school children, 493 school or university students and 124 pensioners. Of the 634 professional, semi-professional and technical workers who left between January and March, 122 were engineers and 25 doctors.

According to the May Markinor Consumer Pulse report 307,000 white metropolitan adults living in South Africa are potential emigrants. They said that 22 percent of the white English segment and five percent of the white Afrikaans segments are potential emigrants.

Strikes

A total of 1.3 million working days were lost as a result of strikes and work stoppages in South Africa last year, according to the Director General of Manpower, Dr P.J. Van der Merwe. He said workers lost R23.2 million in wages as a result of these strikes.

Conscientious Objection

Between July 1984 and May this year 755 applications were considered by the Board for Religious Objection, 611 of them being applications for category three (full objector status). Of these 500 were Jehovah's Witnesses and 111 belonged to other denominations, according to figures released in parliament.

Prisoner of Conscience

Rev Tebogo Geoffrey Moselane, 41, Anglican priest in Sharpeville and one of the Delmas treason trial accused, has been in detention and police custody for two-and-a-half years.

Moselane, who was born in Kimberly, became politically active through the University Christian Movement and South African Students' Organization as a student at the Federal Seminary in Alice in the late sixties. He served on the SRC [Students Representative Council] in 1971 and 1972.

He was ordained in 1972 and was a priest in Soweto. In 1980 he became rector of St Cyprians in Sharpeville. He was detained in December 1977 and held for three months. During the 1984 Vaal uprising his church was used for meetings to discuss the recent increases. He is married with three sons.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Unbanned: The Men's Club--film (subject to a 2-to-21 age restriction and one cut.)

SOCIAL

SOUTH AFRICA

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DRAFTS CHILD DETAINEE CODE

MB201123 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1014 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 20 Jun (SAPA)--The Medical Association of South Africa announced it has drafted a code of conduct for the treatment of children in detention, SABC radio news reports. The code emphasizes and outlines the responsibilities of the state.

It is contained in a supplement to the association's magazine and was drafted for the association by an executive member of Pediatric Association, Dr O.J. Ransome of the University of the Witwatersrand.

The report says facilities for the detention of children are over-utilized and an increasing number of children are detained, sometimes for long periods, in adult institutions which provoked stern criticism of South Africa.

The code lays down guidelines for the arrest, questioning, detention and physical conditions of detainees. It also outlines medical and related matters and makes suggestions regarding the rehabilitation of children in detention.

It proposes the creation of special police units which have been trained to handle children.

All children should be tried in a childrens court and unless a court order has been obtained, no child should be detained for longer than two days without being charged.

The code says a child should only be questioned by the police in the presence of a parent, guardian or legal representative.

It says talks were with government departments regarding the detention of children, and most of the code is acceptable to those departments.

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CSO: 3400/78

LEADING JURISTS SEE EROSION IN RULE OF LAW

MB211100 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Olsobel Shepherd Smith]

[Text] The rule of law has been eroded to such an extent that judges have been reduced to little more than "triers of cases", says a top Natal judge.

He is backed by opposition spokesman, legal experts and lawyers who believe the rights of the individual are being slowly removed and the country's stability is at stake.

Mr Justice Leon, champion of human rights and civil liberties who overruled a number of far-reaching and oppressive regulations, this week announced his retirement from the Natal Bench.

He said: "What has happened over the years is that the rule of law has been eroded and the powers of the Supreme Court have in that way been reduced. The traditional role of the Supreme Court of standing as a bulwark between the executive and the liberty of the subject has been reduced and we have to a large extent become triers of cases."

President of the Natal Law Society, Mr Andries Geyser, said: "The rule of law allows a man certain rights. With the introduction of all these statutes under the state of emergency, it takes away the rights of the individual.

"The rule of law represents the natural law of the land and it is being disturbed by an unnaturally large number of laws being introduced to change particular situations."

South Africa did not have a Bill of Rights nor has the Supreme Court the power to declare something unconstitutional.

Legal expert Professor Tony Mathews from the law school at the Martizburg campus of Natal University said: "I agree substantially with Judge Leon's statement. I think the permanent state of emergency is being steadily constructed by the present government so the powers of the court have clearly been diminished.

"There is still a fair amount of room for the courts to act in the protection of rights.

"The judges' role is not only to protect the citizen today but to create the kind of system in which the citizen is better protected tomorrow. Even more than that, they can start rebuilding the rule of law state. Their impact goes beyond their immediate judgments."

Said Judge Leon: "Our powers of statutory review are limited. Where something is ambiguous we can interpret it in favor of liberty, of innocence."

Mr Geyser continued: "It is a fact with the majority of legal people that the rule of law has been affected by all legislation and sadly so. It is a problem for the judges, a problem for the lawyers and the population who has to live with it. The onus and principles that would apply under our common law do not apply."

Director of the Legal Resources Center in Durban, Mr Chris Nicholson, said he believed the only way to get peace in South Africa was to return to the rule of law.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "The bench in the past couple of years has given us some redirection towards the rule of law.

"It is true that the government changes the rules. Nevertheless, every time a judgment is given which emphasizes natural justice, it jolts the South African public into some realization of what they should be enjoying in a normal society.

"The rule of the courts is not irrelevant and the role of the judges is not disposable. We must make use of every avenue. The courts are a forum as well. They are the main avenue whereby the media can report what is happening.

"We may end up as a police state but until then, we have to use every thing we've got."

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CSO: 3400/78

REPORT CITES INCREASE IN STRIKES, UNION MEMBERSHIP

MB221830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1827 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Parliament, 22 Jun (SAPA)--The number of strikes and work stoppages in 1986 was more than double that of the preceding year, but on average fewer workers were involved in each strike, the Department of Manpower says in its report for the year, tabled here today.

It also notes a "marked increase" in the membership of trade unions.

The report says there were 793 stoppages and strikes in 1986, compared to 389 in 1985.

"It can probably be said at this stage that unemployment contributed to the general unrest in the country, and therefore also to the resultant labor unrest," it says.

The average of workers involved in each strike decreased from 616 in 1985 to 535 in 1986. But at the same time there was a 50 percent increase in the number of strikes involving more than 1,000 workers. One of the more important reasons for this was "probably the involvement of trade unions in strikes and the use of the strike mechanism to resolve disputes."

About 49 percent of the strikes lasted a day or less.

The vast majority of strikers--310,676--were black, and most strikes--433--occurred in the manufacturing sector. Wages and "allied matters" were still the most important cause of strikes.

The report said membership of registered trade unions had risen from 1,392 million in 1985 to 1,698 million in 1986. The membership of unregistered unions stood at 368,894 at the end of 1986. "There are therefore approximately 2,067 million trade union members, constituting approximately 34.6 percent of the economically active population."

Most new union members were blacks. There had also been an increase in the number of unions that were open to all races.

The report noted a marked increase in the number of unions making use of the dispute settlement machinery provided for by the Labor Relations Act.

At the end of 1986 there were 195 registered and an estimated 95 unregistered unions in operation.

The report says an "important labor event" during the year was the demise of the Trade Unions Council of South Africa [TUCSA]. "The decision to dissolve TUCSA is to be regretted. TUCSA served the interests of South Africa's workers in general in an exemplary manner for many years... (and its) contribution to the promotion and stabilization of sound labor relations and healthy human relations are achievements that cannot be denied."

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CSO: 3400/78

INTENSITY OF LABOR UNREST ON INCREASE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 May 87 p 12

[Article by Patrick Bulger]

[Text]

BLACK workers have resorted to strike action on an unprecedented scale in SA in the past 10 years.

In historical terms, current black worker militancy dwarfs in both scale and intensity SA's two major periods of industrial unrest — the 1922 Rand revolt and the 1946 strikes.

A study released yesterday by the National Manpower Commission substantiates in detail the accepted wisdom on SA labour affairs: namely that worker docility in the post-war decades gave way in the 1970s to a period of labour unrest that shows little sign of tailing off.

At the same time, however, it paints a relatively healthy picture of the state of labour relations in international terms at a time when the SA trade union movement is being linked in some official quarters to a revolutionary conspiracy.

It points out that worker-employer relations would have been in a state of flux from the period following the 1979 labour reforms to the end of 1985.

It is the first major official study

since the reforms institutionalised black trade unions. Compiled from statutory employer information on strikers, the study by its own admission probably underestimates the level of worker militancy.

Although it finds that strike action in SA is relatively low-key in comparison with industrialised countries, such as Italy and the US, it is the increase in the intensity of strike action that stands out.

The study found that:

- The average number of strikes a year among every 100 000 workers reached nearly seven between 1980 and 1984 compared with an average of less than two before 1970.
- In 1985 nearly 250 000 workers went on strike compared with the lull of under 20 000 in the late 1970s.
- Strikes cost SA business about 700 000 work-days in 1985.

In spite of the upsurge in industrial activity, SA workers tend to use the strike weapon on a smaller scale than workers in countries such as Australia, the UK and Italy. While SA strikes tend to last on

average less than five days, strikes in the US last up to 20 days. The propensity of SA workers to strike is also comparatively low.

The study found strikes were far more likely to occur in the manufacturing sector, but strike activity in mining has increased steadily since 1980. While about 5 000 miners were involved in strikes in 1980, by 1985 the figure had risen to 140 000.

The PWV area has been more strike-prone than other parts of the country, with the Eastern Cape and Natal in joint second place.

Dissatisfaction over wage levels dominated the reasons for workers taking industrial action. Between 1980 and 1985 wage dissatisfaction accounted for an average of almost 50% of all strikes, although this was often combined with unhappiness about conditions of service.

The picture of rising worker militancy is tempered by employer response to strikes. The study reported employers found "strikes in general took place in a peaceful and orderly fashion, albeit emotionally".

/9274
CSO: 3400/32

REPEAL OF JOB RESERVATION LAW IN MINES GETS VARIOUS RESPONSES

Hailed by Chamber of Mines

MB200615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 19 Jun (SAPA)--The imminent repeal by Parliament of the scheduled persons definition in the Mines and Works Act was an historic development "since this is the last remaining piece of racially discriminatory legislation affecting employment in South Africa," a Chamber of Mines spokesman said today.

De jure [as published] racial discrimination will thus be removed from the work place in South African mines. This will enable blacks and Asians to qualify for the 13 certificates of competency relating to certain types of skilled work previously restricted to whites and Cape coloureds."

While the industry was determined to continue dismantling discriminatory structures it would ensure that existing white employees who held jobs requiring certificates of competency and who had given loyal service would not be discriminated against.

"This will be achieved through a security of employment agreement entered into with nine of the 11 representative employees organizations in July last year. It will also be backed up by the act which has proved to be an effective piece of legislation affecting workers rights," the spokesman said.

Radio Commentary

MB220842 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "Job Reservation"]

[Text] In accordance with its stated commitment for continued reform, the South African Government is pushing ahead with legislation to remove the last vestiges of job reservations from the statute book, that is the removal of laws reserving certain jobs for whites. The mines and workers amendment bill now before parliament will allow for the acceptance of blacks in any of the 13 categories in the mining industry from which they had previously been

excluded. It will permit blacks to obtain blasting certificates a prerequisite for them to progress up the job ladder to the highest possible level.

This bill has been sitting on the sidelines for more than 2 years. The government accepted the recommendations of the commission of inquiry to scrap job reservation in the mining industry but handed the issue back to the industry to reach agreement on it. It was done at the request of the industry itself. The government agreed on the condition that the Chamber of Mines and the mine union reached agreement within a reasonable period of time. A full agreement has not been reached, but the government has clearly decided that the time limit has expired.

Job reservation in all other sectors of the country's economy had disappeared by the end of 1983. It was retained in the mining industry because of resistance from rightwing elements. The government's decision to scrap the job reservation is a clear indication that it is to continue (unabated) on the road of reform. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that as a result of the recent general elections, a rightwing party has to face a leftwing party as the official opposition in the white chamber of parliament.

Together with other reforms, particularly the abolition of influx control and the pass laws, this step will enable blacks to offer their skills and compete for jobs wherever they please in the country. It is this type of development that is rapidly changing South Africa into an apartheid-free society. It makes a mockery of the allegations by South Africa's critics that change and reform in the country is nonexistent or cosmetic.

Mining Unions Opposed

MB200819 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Most mining trade unions are opposed to draft legislation aimed at eliminating job reservation in the industry. They say the Mines and Works Amendment Bill now in its second reading in the House of Delegates will give control over who may be employed in previously reserved jobs to the government instead of the industry. The Chamber of Mines says the repeal of the scheduled persons definition in the Mines and Works Act will remove the last piece of racially discriminatory legislation affecting employment in South Africa. It will enable blacks and Asians to qualify for 13 certificates of competency on the mines.

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CSO: 3400/75

SOCIAL

SOUTH AFRICA

COSATU HEALTH, EDUCATION UNIONS WILL MERGE

MB181853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1838 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 18 Jun (SAPA)--A Congress of SA Trade Unions merger--that of health and education workers--takes place on June 27, COSATU announced today. The union will have 12,500 paid up members and will be named the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (NEHAWU).

Participating in the merger are the General Allied Workers Union, the SA Allied Workers Union, the Health and Allied Workers Workers Union (HAWU) and the Health Workers Union (HWU).

COSATU said the launch congress takes place at the Lutheran Diocesan Center, Soweto, and will be followed by a rally at the University of the Witwatersrand. The congress will adopt policy and the constitution, and will elect office bearers.

A Cape Town based union, the University and Allied Workers Union, will have observer status at the congress.

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CSO: 3400/78

WIEHAHN: TRADE UNIONISM TO 'EXTEND TO PUBLIC SECTOR'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — SA could not escape the tendency to extend trade union rights, including the right to strike, into the public sector, according to the architect of SA's labour reforms, Professor Nic Wiehahn.

The scene is set, he says, for the public sector to lift as many restrictions as possible on the exercise of fundamental labour rights of management and labour in the public sector.

"The right to strike of such workers should obviously be contained and regulated for, after all, essential services to the community remain of prime importance and should not be unduly interrupted," he says in the latest issue of Momentum, published by Sats.

Wiehahn, who is heading an inquiry into labour relations in Sats, says the social revolution, started in the 1970s, "cannot be complete without the extension of these rights to as many management and workers as possible in all sectors of our economy".

His views, together with the Sats strike settlement and Transport Services Minister Eli Louw's acceptance that workers can join whatever unions they wish, are the strongest indication so far that government has accepted the

Inevitability of trade unions in the public service.

The public sector was excluded from labour reforms introduced in 1979 after publication of the Wiehahn report.

In his article, Wiehahn says that public-sector employees in most Western industrialised nations belong to trade unions which negotiate on their behalf.

"Even the police and soldiers have these rights to a limited degree in these nations."

It could be argued that this was part of the unintended "privatisation" of the public sector, but the process was inevitable.

"The success which trade unions in the private sector achieve through the process of collective bargaining on wages and conditions is unavoidably contagious.

"These successes lead the way for other workers in the economy, and do stir up a certain degree of envy."

SA was also rapidly moving away from "paternalism" in most relationships, particularly those between employers and employees, he said.

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CSO: 3400/32

NEW NATION PUBLISHES 'UPDATE' COLUMN

MB190827 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 18-24 Jun 87 p 6

[Column: "Update"]

[Text] Five South African journalists are in detention. Of the estimated 3,000 people still in detention, about one third are children aged 18 and below, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

South African prisons were built to accommodate 84,000 people, but the daily average prison population is 114,000.

About 2.9 million children under the age of 15 in South Africa suffer from or show signs of malnutrition, according to the ecumenical church body, Diakonia.

The government spent R758,430,000 on repairs to 45 schools damaged during unrest between May last year and April this year, National Education Minister F.W. de Klerk told parliament recently.

In the first four months of this year, 4,488 South Africans emigrated, compared with the 4,760 who left during the same period last year. Of the emigrants, 852 were professionals, semi-professionals and technicians, says the Central Statistical Services.

Twenty-six doctors and six medical specialists left South Africa during the first quarter of this year, while 21 left the country during the same period last year.

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CSO: 3400/78

DURBAN RESIDENTS MAKE EFFORTS TO STAY EVICTIONS

MB240659 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Efforts are still underway to stay evictions in central Durban. A senior member of the department responsible for administering the Group Areas Act has been approached for help to stop pending evictions. Carmel Rickard has the story.

[Rickard] The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Piet Badenhorst, is the latest in a list of official asked to state their position on the pending eviction of residents of the central Durban area under the Group Areas Act. The Durban Central Residents Association has sent him a letter reminding him of a report earlier this month in which he was quoted as saying no one was being evicted under the Group Areas Act. He is asked whether he is prepared to intervene and help stop the pending evictions of tenants in the central area. Head of the Resident's Association, Iqbal Mohamed, says they have also got a group of lawyers together who will coordinate legal--challenging the validity of the eviction notices.

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CSO: 3400/75

SURVEY: 50 PERCENT OF SOWETO RESIDENTS PAYING RENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 87 p 5

[Article by Sophie Tema]

[Text]

ABOUT 50% of Soweto's registered tenants are paying their rent, according to a survey conducted by the Soweto City Council.

Town clerk Nico Malan says there are 75 000 houses in Soweto and, the survey shows, about 38 000 residents have been paying rent.

Malan denies the council has threatened to plunge all of Soweto into darkness if people do

not pay electricity bills.

He says: "This will not be possible, because 50% of the residents are paying their rent and it will be unfair to them if their electricity is disconnected."

However, he says the council has been disconnecting electricity to certain homes in some areas since March this year.

And, he warned, the council

will continue to do so, especially in cases where people owe exorbitant amounts.

In Orlando West, 20 000 warning notices have been served on residents since August last year, he says.

So far 64 people have been evicted for not paying rent.

But most of them were allowed to return to their homes after they had paid up their rent and service charges, he says.

He warns that people who owe large amounts in rent will be served with notices calling on them to pay, failing which the council will hand the matter over to its legal advisers.

Malan says residents who have not been paying rent will not be evicted from their homes without court orders.

"We will ensure that the orders are served personally on the persons concerned," he says.

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CSO: 3400/32

LAWYER CLARIFIES RENT BOYCOTT ISSUES, LEGALITY OF EVICTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8, 9 Jun 87

[Two part article]

[Part I: 8 Jun 87 p 6]

[Text]

WITH the Soweto rent boycott over a year old, many residents have been evicted from their homes for not paying rent and service charges. This week the Sowetan examines the boycott and we kick off the series with the first part of MOKONE MOLETE's interview with a lawyer who believes that many of the evictions and the cutting off of electricity are illegal. The lawyer may not be named for professional reasons.

QUESTION: What is the legal position of people who have not been paying rent?

ANSWER: There is quite a big distinction between people who have bought houses under the 99-year-leasehold system and people who occupy the houses as tenants and people who have the so-called right of occupation.

There is a lot of confusion about people who have the right of occupation and people who have 99-year-leasehold. The right of occupation is a very weak right. It has very little security. The first question to be considered is: How much money do individual Soweto residents owe the council?

The council is suing people for rent and service charges as well as for metered water and electricity. The amounts that people have been charged are on average about R54 (a month) for rent and services excluding electricity and water.

We argue that considerable portions of the service charges are in fact invalid.

QUESTION: Like what?
ANSWER: In particular a component called site rental which is R13,32. We believe that the whole proclamation that set

this amount is *ultra vires* (beyond the powers of the Soweto City Council). We believe that this amount is unlawful. In other words, they have no right to charge this amount.

Q: Is that for all three types of occupants?

A: Yes. Site rental is not an adequate description; it is various charges put together. We believe that people who have been paying this should get a credit for it.

Now, that is the very least... it is possible that other charges are also *ultra vires*. This has still to be tested in court.

Depending on how optimistic a viewpoint we take on the courts interpreting our arguments, we believe that the rent could be as low as R12,50 a month. At the very least we believe that there is a Supreme Court precedent that the R13,50 is out. The Supreme Court must still decide what kind of credit Soweto residents have.

We believe that it is possible for residents to set off their credit against the amounts that they have not been paying (since the beginning of the boycott).

Thus we argue that residents who have been in their houses for at least five years do not owe the council any money at all.

Q: The rent boycott has been on for at least a year. Have you still not found a test case?

A: We are preparing one and legal argument, but we still do not have a suitable applicant.

Q: A number of people have been evicted from their homes and a number have had their electricity cut off. What is the position of such people?

A: There are two types of people who have been evicted: Those who have been evicted with court orders and those who have been evicted without. The Supreme Court ruled recently that the Soweto Council is entitled to evict people

without a court order in terms of Section 65 of the Housing Act.

We are appealing against that judgment. In any event it does not look as if the council is going to make use of this remedy.

This is a drastic remedy that should not be in our law books in the first place. It has no place in a civilised system of law. There should be no right to evict people without recourse to the court. And this is what Section 65 is doing.

The other way that people are being evicted is through default judgments. People have been served with summonses by the messenger of court. These people did not answer to the summons to defend the action.

These people are able to have the judgments set aside because they have a *bona fide* defence.

Secondly, because it appears that none of them actually received the summonses, it seems to us that the messenger of the court is not doing his job. He is not serving them.

Q: What is actually happening?

A: We have affidavits from people at the Jabulani Flats who say that a messenger of the court took a bunch of summonses for the flats and just threw them into one of the buildings. We believe this is happening throughout Soweto.

Q: Can you explain the different types of house dwellers in Soweto?

A: People who have registered 99-year-leasehold rights have to be distinguished from people who still have to pay off theirs and from those who have paid but whose leases are yet to be registered. Those who have not paid and those whose leases have not been registered yet do not enjoy much security.

The council can issue summonses against the people whose rights have not been registered, assuming that they owe money for service charges.

The council can get a judgment against them but cannot evict them. In terms of the judgment, the council must attach their movable property.

If the money from the movable property is not enough to pay off for their service arrears, the council can apply for the sale of the property. In other words, you can sell the property but you cannot kick the owners out.

People who have not paid off their contracts face the very serious risk that their contracts could be cancelled if it can be shown that they are in arrears with their service charges and their lease. The council can also retain all the money that these people have paid.

The position of people whose rights have not been registered is not clear.

Then there is the question of the Soweto Council asking for the eviction of the people who are renting their houses. We do not believe that the Council has the right to eject people even if you are in arrears.

We do not believe that they have an automatic right to evict. We believe that they should give notices that they intend to eject the resident and

that he should be given time to speak to the council to explain his financial position.

Then the township manager may exercise his discretion to order ejection. And once he has ordered the ejection he may go to a court and ask for a formal ejection.

Q: Even then, is the final decision not with the courts?

A: The court can't eject a resident until the council has ejected him. The council can't eject a resident until he has been given a hearing.

Q: So what is the position of a person who has received an eviction order?

A: If it is a court ejection, it is a valid order of the court. There are two sides to this issue: I defend my action, I win the case, you do not defend the action, you lose the case. So the people who have been given court orders are being severely prejudiced.

It is understandable that there is a provision in the law that the council is compelled to give residents a hearing.

[Part II: 9 Jun 87 p 6]

[Text]

WITH the Soweto rent boycott more than a year old, many residents have been evicted from their homes for not paying rent and service charges. This is the second part of MOKONE MOLETE's interview with a lawyer who believes that many of the evictions and the cutting of electricity are illegal. The lawyer may not be named for professional reasons.

QUESTION: So what is the position of a person who has received an eviction order?

Answer: If it is a court ejection, it is a valid order of the court. There are two sides to this issue: I defend my action, I win the case, you do not defend the action, you lose the case. So

the people who have been given court orders are being severely prejudiced.

It is understandable that there is a provision in the law that the council is compelled to give residents a hearing.

A lot of the people who have been evicted are pensioners; old people; sick people. The council

has ejected people without regard for income or age. It is simply evicting people willy-nilly.

A lot of notices warn people that they intend to cancel their right of occupation. These notices seem to be an attempt by the council to overcome the problem of the court not having the right to evict people.

But most of the notices we have seen so far are bad notices.

Q: You mean bad in law or in morality?

A: They are bad in law. They are addressed to people whose positions differ. They purport to cancel a resident's right of occupation without giving him a hearing. They only talk of a right to appeal, which is unacceptable.

We believe, though, that residents should take note of these notices and show them to their lawyers. People must respond to the notices.

Q: What sort of person has the right of occupation?

A: These are people who bought their houses before the 99-year-leasehold system was introduced. They have only bought improvements to their houses.

Q: What about people whose services have been cut off?

A: If you are in arrears with electricity, the council can cut it off. If you are not, the council may not cut it off. You

are entitled to a court order to have your electricity switched on again.

The big question is: Do residents owe or do they not owe the council for electricity?

Our experience is that the Soweto Council has been charging residents provisional amounts for water and electricity. In other words, they guess the residents' consumption. They have been charging residents without reading the meters.

Many people have come to us complaining about the high electricity charges that have been levied against them.

Our advice to these people is that they should compare the units on their bills with what is actually registered on their meters.

Q: How can they do this when their meters are locked by the council?

A: In that case it is up to the council to prove that so many units have been used. It is unsatisfactory that the council can charge for electricity when the boxes are locked.

In other words they are telling the residents how much they are buying when they are not in a position to check it.

We believe, and this has been confirmed by a recent article in the *Sowetan*, that people are being over-charged for electricity. Further, we notice that recent electricity bills reflect

consumption of zero.

I think that they have realised that they have been making a mistake.

Q: If the consumption is zero it means the person should not pay anything?

A: That's right, but then they are still charging for arrears. The council realises that they cannot continue charging provisional amounts — because they are way in excess of the real amounts — until they get an opportunity to read the meters.

Q: What about people who have paid enough rent to pay for their houses?

A: Legally they are in no better position than the person who took occupation a year ago. There is an enormous moral duty on the council to give them the houses. These houses were built long ago and very cheaply. To charge people rent for these houses is exploitative.

The council's argument is that it is worried about the service charges.

But these service charges are very, very high. We should also compare the service charges that the Soweto Council levies against those charged by white municipalities. Soweto Council's charges compare very badly.

The question is why are the Soweto charges so high?

The first point is that white services are subsidised by rates

charged by businesses in their areas. These amount to about 40 percent of the subsidy for the white ratepayer.

The irony is that black workers who work in these businesses are generating the wealth that gets paid to white municipalities to subsidise white ratepayers, while people in Soweto have to pay everything themselves.

Black residents have been subsidising white residents and it is about time that the money is ploughed back to the black areas.

Q: Can one assume that the envisaged regional services councils (RSC's) will remedy the situation?

A: Not at all. First of all, the charges that will be levied by the RSC's are nothing compared to the amounts that are being levied by the municipalities.

Secondly, voting is controlled by the contribution of various municipalities.

So the white municipalities will have more than 80 percent voting power.

In effect, black representatives on these councils are going to discover that they have no power at all. Appointments to the council are political appointments, and black representatives are going to have to persuade Nationalists to plough money into black areas. I cannot see them succeeding in this.

KWANDEBELE TO SPEND MILLIONS ON COLLEGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 May 87 p 21

[Text]

kwaNdebelo's Education and Culture department is to spend R30 million to expand the only college of education in the homeland because of an increase in the number of applicants.

The department's Minister, Mr P J M Kunutu, told The Star the Ndebelo College of Education (NCE) in Siyabuswa had in the past years turned down scores of applications because it could accommodate only 400 students and has an annual intake of 150.

"This year the number of students increased to 560 and we had to turn down 4 000 applications."

The homeland is in dire need of qualified teachers. Most of its teachers

are outsiders who either qualified at NCE or came from other areas where teaching posts were unavailable.

Mr Kunutu said the ground plans for the new buildings had been completed and work on the college could start soon.

Mr Kunutu also announced the renaming of the local technical college from Prince C N Mahlangu to the Ndebelo Vocational and Technical College.

He said the name change had nothing to do with the expulsion of the homeland's former Minister of Health, Prince Mahlangu, after whom the college was named, "but we want it to suit the vocational aspects in the future".

/9274
CSO: 3400/27

SCIENCE, ENGINEERING ACADEMY FOR BLACKS RECEIVES FLOOD OF APPLICATIONS**Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 May 87 p 7M****[Article by Sam Nabe]****[Text]**

The Science and Engineering Academy of South Africa (SEASA), formed recently to develop engineering and scientific skills among blacks, has been inundated with applications from Soweto pupils who want to participate in its weekend programmes.

The chairman of SEASA, Dr Gordon Sibiya, yesterday said 54 pupils were sent away on Saturday because there were too many pupils for the small team of voluntary tutors who have been helping him with lectures.

He said: "Sending some of these pupils away was most distressing but unavoidable. What did encourage me though was the enthusiastic response our efforts have drawn from Soweto pupils.

"Although the service we offer is free we are

sensitive about the establishment and maintenance of a high standard of teaching."

He said SEASA was dedicated to promoting the development of skills, expertise and professional competency in science and engineering. Awareness of such subjects could not be injected at university level but had to start in early life.

He added that attempts were being made to secure one or two more classrooms at Funda Centre in Soweto.

Soweto-born Dr Sibiya, holder of a Masters degree in electrical engineering and a doctorate in nuclear engineering, has appealed to higher learning centres and professional bodies to give advice and guidance on national issues affecting the science and engineering professions.

/9274
CSO: 3400/27

BRIEFS

POLL: MANY FEAR UNEMPLOYMENT--Johannesburg--Three out of four South African adults are worried about unemployment. An opinion poll survey has found. People living in the Cape (30 percent) and the Free State (32 percent) are more concerned than those living in the Transvaal (74 percent) and Natal (70 percent). These results, based on a representative sample of 2,000 white urban adults questioned in 1986, come from Market Research Africa's Sociomonitor study, which has measured trends in South African society since 1976. Anxieties about unemployment are well-founded. In March this year, it is estimated that 93,000 white urban adults were seeking full-time employment. Job seekers are more likely to be female than male, with as many as 60,000 women compared to 33,000 men wanting a full-time job. An additional 73,000 white urban adults are looking for part-time work. Young people are especially likely to need work and 33,000 sought full-time work and 35,000 a part-time occupation. [Text] [Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 16 May 87 p 17] /9274

SAIRR AWARD MILLIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS--A record R3,7 million in bursaries has been awarded to black students by the South African Institute of Race Relations. The Institute announced in Johannesburg on Wednesday that 2,415 students and pupils had been awarded bursaries for 1987, and that R3,7 million was the largest it had ever spent on bursaries. The awards were made from more than 22,000 applications countrywide. About a third of the bursaries are for university students, 10 percent teacher training college students, three percent technikon students, and 52 percent pupils at primary and secondary schools. The awards were made by the SAIRR head office in Johannesburg, as well as by its branches in Cape Town, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and East London. The Institute said its awards were made according to the academic ability and the financial circumstances of the applicants. SAIRR said its bursaries were open to black, coloured and Indian students from all over the country, including all 10 homelands. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 24 May 87 p 5] /9274

BUTI HEADS NGK IN AFRIKA--The former mayor of Alexandra, the Rev Sam Buti, has emerged as the new head of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika. The general synod, meeting in Umtata, yesterday elected Buti as the new moderator. He resigned from his post as mayor of Alexandra last year. An equally interesting figure, Dominee Nico Smit, now holds the position of actuary. Smit hit headlines when he left the all-white Dutch Reformed Church for its black counterpart, the NGK in Afrika. Smit was also part of an NGK delegation which met the ANC. Even the synod's venue is controversial. It is being held on the University of Transkei campus which, apart from the synod delegation, is deserted. Last week all men students were kicked off the campus following yet another boycott--this time to protest against the food services. [Text] [By Louise Flanagan] [Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-13 Jun 87 p 3] /9274

'REVOLUTIONARY' YOUTH TREATED--The deputy minister of law and order, Mr Roelf Meyer, said at the Rand Afrikaans University today that radical organizations were using young South Africans in an unscrupulous manner to promote their objectives. Addressing a symposium on revolutionary activities in South Africa, he said there was concern about youths who were caught in a spiral of violence which could be detrimental to their future. Mr Meyer said that black youths who had been involved in revolutionary activities were being given special attention at rehabilitation centers similar to those for whites and to those found in other parts of the world. He said that the centers had been established because the government had an obligation to protect these youths. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 87 MB] /9738

STUDY ON STRIKE ACTIONS--Ten times as many black workers use the strike weapons to increase wages than a decade ago, says a major study released by the National Manpower Commission yesterday. But the study concluded that SA workers resort to strike action less readily than those in major industrial nations. The study 'Certain aspects of strikes in the RSA' is based on employer information submitted to government. It is the first major official study on strikes since the 1979 labour reforms. SA ranks with the Netherlands, West Germany and Denmark as a country where "strikes seldom occur and generally do not exert a large influence in terms of loss of man days." The study notes however, that "with a continuation of the strike tendencies of the past few years in SA, the effect of strikes will be greater in future." [Text] [By Patrick Bulger] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 May 87 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/27

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

DPRK AGRICULTURAL PROJECT--Dar Es Salaam, 17 Jun (SHIHATA/PANA)--North Korea is to undertake massive irrigation farming in Tanzania, developing the Rufiji Basin in Southern Tanzania, the country's breadbasket. Foreign Minister Benjamin Makapap told newsmen in Dar Es Salaam today that North Korean leader Kim Il-song had given a go-ahead to the Korean-Tanzania Agricultural Joint Company (Kotaco) to start work on the Rufiji Basin geared to produce over 107,000 tons of grains said by experts to be sufficient to feed the whole country. Under the project, 50,000 hectares would be irrigated in the basin, followed by a further 15,000 hectares of cereals. In February this year, North Korea and Tanzania launched a joint agricultural company geared at making Tanzania self-sufficient in food production. Over the last decade, hundreds of Korean experts came to Tanzania to engage themselves in agricultural work in various parts of the country. The Rufiji Basin agricultural project is believed to be the biggest and most ambitious project aimed at making Tanzania self-sufficient in food production. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1823 GMT 17 Jun 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/35

ZAIRE

ACCORD SIGNED WITH FRG TO EQUIP CIVIL GUARD

AB212220 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1135 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun (AZAP)--Zaire was represented by the president general of the civil guard, Citizen Kpama Baramoto Kata, and the FRG by its ambassador to Kinshasa, Dietrich Venzlaff, today at the signing of an agreement for the supply of equipment to the civil guard by the FRG at a cost of DM2.5 million. The signing of this agreement, the president general of the civil guard said on the occasion, will contribute to the efficient strengthening of the logistical supplies already given to this young police organization. The civil guard, he recalled, is a living reality today because of the training received from its initial instructors from the FRG police, who have an international reputation.

On behalf of the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, and the supreme commander of the civil guard, Citizen Kpama Baramoto thanked the FRG Government for its friendly gesture towards Zaire through the civil guard.

Replying, the West German diplomat reassured his country's support for the civil guard and praised the frank and close cooperation received by the West German instructors from the paramilitary force.

/8309
CSO: 3400/35

ZAIRE

ELECTRICITY LINK WITH EGYPT TO BE STUDIED

AB222230 Dakar PANA in French 1411 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Jun (AZAP/PANA)--Zaire and Egypt have agreed to order feasibility studies into the establishment of an electricity link between the two countries called the "Mobutu-Mubarak Electricity Line Project," through the use of the Inga Dam of Zaire and the Aswan Dam of Egypt, the Egyptian ambassador to Zaire, Mustafa Fahmi, stated on 19 June in a press interview. The Egyptian diplomat disclosed that this issue was examined at a working session that took place recently between Muhammad Mahir Abaza, Egyptian minister of electricity and energy, and Ileo Itambala, state commissioner of mines and energy, who undertook an official visit to Cairo from 8 to 15 June 1987, at the invitation of the Egyptian Government.

This visit fell within the framework of issues related to electricity links in Africa, in accordance with the wishes expressed by Presidents Mubarak and Mobutu Sese Seko during President Mobutu's visit to Egypt in March 1987. Experts of both countries will hold a joint commission meeting to exchange technical information on production, transportation, and the distribution of electrical energy from their dams.

Mr Fahmi asserted that the decision to establish an electricity link between the two countries was made to make it possible for the Inga and Aswan Dams to export their electricity to other African, European, and Asian countries, just in case the oil reserves of certain oil-producing nations become exhausted and especially to avoid the danger in the use of atomic energy which is used by other countries.

The feasibility studies on the "Mobutu-Mubarak Electricity Line Project" will cover a period of 3 years and will be financed by the UN Development Program (UNDP), the African Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and the IMF.

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CSO: 3400/35

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

VIGILANCE AGAINST UNITA TROOPS--Defense Minister General Malimba Masheke has appealed to people living in Zambezi, along the Zambia-Angolan border, not to give food or any kind of support to UNITA rebels fleeing from war-torn Angola. Gen Masheke said since Zambia supports the MPLA government in Angola, Zambians should not give any type of support to rebels felling Angola. Gen Masheka, who is on a 10-day tour of Zambezi, said this when he addressed meetings at Jimbe border post and (Chewe) in Chavuma [words indistinct]. He called on Zambezi residents to report the presence of UNITA soldiers on Zambia soil to defense and security forces. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jun 87 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/90

TOURISM, EMIGRATION FIGURES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 May 87 p 17

[Text]

ZIMBABWE had a record 96 768 visitors in the first quarter of 1987, the highest number of visitors to Zimbabwe in the first quarter of any year since 1980.

In the same period, 138 more people emigrated than immigrated, and Zimbabwe lost 221 professional workers.

According to the latest migration and tourist statistics from the Central Statistical Office, 96 768 people visited Zimbabwe between January and March this year, compared to 92 108 people in the same period last year, and 74 228 in 1985.

Of the 96 768 people who visited Zimbabwe this year, 77 813 people (approximately 81%), came on holiday, while 10 207 were on business, 8 494 were in transit to other countries, and 254 came to Zimbabwe for educational purposes.

In the same period, 1 398 people left Zimbabwe for other countries, while 1 262 people came to live in this country. Of those who emigrated, 574 people left for other African countries, with Malawi and South Africa taking 256 and 186 people respectively.

Of 465 people who emigrated to Europe, 336 were destined for the United Kingdom. 132 people left Zimbabwe for America, while 108 left for Asia, and 118 emigrated to Oceania.

Of the total 1 262 immigrants, 753 people came from African countries: 373 people from Zambia, and 224 from South Africa. Of

338 immigrants from Europe, 177 people came from the United Kingdom, 27 from Germany, and 23 from the Netherlands.

Another 89 people immigrated into Zimbabwe from Asia, 68 from America, and 14 from Oceania. The overall number of immigrants declared capital to the value of \$3.4 million in the three-month period.

In the economic sector, Zimbabwe suffered a loss of 221 workers in all the employment sectors. In the professional and technical sector, which includes physical scientists, architects, engineers, medical, dental, and veterinary workers, accountants, and teachers, Zimbabwe lost a net 15 workers — 292 workers in that sector left the country, with only 277 immigrating.

In the administrative and managerial sector, 52 workers left, while 27 immigrated, a net loss of 25. In the clerical field, 107 workers left the country, with only 27 coming in (a loss of 81 workers), while in the sales sector, 11 workers left the country, and eight immigrated, a net loss of three.

Forty service workers left, while 15 arrived, a loss of 25; and 13 agricultural workers emigrated, while only five immigrated, a loss of eight.

In the production sector, which includes supervisors, foreman, miners, machinery and electrical fitters, printers, bricklayers, and construction workers, 125 workers emigrated, while 25 immigrated, a loss of 100.

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CSO: 3400/29

ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE GROUP REPORTS INCREASE IN BEIRA CORRIDOR TRAFFIC

MB221838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Harare, 22 June, SAPA--Traffic through the Beira Corridor has more than doubled in the past 12 months, the managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr Eddie Cross, said in Harare today.

In an interview with ZIANA, the semi-official news agency in Harare, Mr Cross said importers and exporters had concentrated on diverting from South African ports, non-edible products and those destined for Western European and Japanese ports.

The business community in the sub-region had responded positively to the Beira Corridor initiative resulting in the system handling about 25 percent of the regional traffic compared with about 10 percent in 1984, he said.

He, however, said there was a danger in diverting too much traffic to the system as this would create congestion at the port of Beira to the detriment of efficiency. Mr Cross said: "The principal constraint in increasing traffic is the poor condition of port handling equipment. It is also necessary for the Mozambican authorities to establish a sound track record of reliable cargo handling before expecting Zimbabwean firms to rely on their system for movement of essential imports and high value exports,: he said.

However, Mr Cross said this did not imply that businessmen were reluctant to use Mozambican ports and railway lines as it had been widely accepted that a substantial saving could be realised provided efficient shipping services were guaranteed and an increasing volume of goods could be diverted to the routes as they become more efficient and competitive.

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CSO: 3400/83

BRIEFS

TRAINING FOR ELECTRICIANS, AUTO MECHANICS--The government has trained 911 motor mechanics and auto-electricians at two vocational centres, at Msasa in Harare and Westgate in Bulawayo, during the period 1984/86. 519 were trained at Msasa and 392 at Westgate. In his speech to the congress, Dr Shava, the Minister of Labour, said that at Msasa, 511 were trained in 1984 and 1985, and only eight were trained last year. This decline, he explained, was caused by the transfer of the centre from its previous leased premises to the new complex. "Considerable modifications and the installation of new machinery had to be done. It is hoped that in the near future, much larger numbers will be trained at this new complex," he said. At Westgate, training continued uninterrupted, and in 1986, a total of 126 trainees attended courses, bringing the total for the three year period, from 1984 to 1986, to 392. Since the trade-testing exercise was started in 1982, a total of 2,490 applicants have been tested in the various automotive fields. Of this number, 55 were found to have skill levels falling below class 4, making them "technically unskilled," according to the adopted system of skilled worker clauses, he said. "The trade-testing exercise continues week-in and week-out, and year by year," said the minister, adding that at present, 502 applicants were waiting to be trade tested. Dr Shava said that the government looked upon the motor industry to support manpower development so that the country is self-sufficient in skilled personnel. The industry was already supplementing government efforts through the provision of jobs and equipment. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Jun 87 p 5] /9274

GOVERNMENT AIDS 39,000 IN 4 CAMPS--The Government is looking after 39,000 displaced persons in four camps manned by 20 workers from non-governmental organisations. The commissioner for refugees, Cde Anselm Mukwewa, said in Harare yesterday Government also had "a case load of urban refugees," mainly from South Africa. They were being taken care of by Department of Social Welfare officers throughout the country. Cde Mukwewa urged private citizens to help in giving them homes and jobs. Communication between Government and non-governmental organisations had been improved so that there could be "a climate conducive to co-operation based on mutual respect and trust." The department was represented on the committee of the Citizens' Advice Bureau. The chairman of the bureau, whose 26th annual meeting was held in Harare yesterday, Cde Blessing Machetu, said it needed more Shona and Ndebele speakers to attend to those who come to the bureau for advice. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 87 p 1] /9274

RADIO TRUTH DENIES BROADCAST--Here at Radio Truth we are delighted by the amount of (?coverage) we have received at the Cominac II conference [words indistinct] radical and pro-Marxist delegates [passage indistinct] so-called nonaligned ministers and representatives to ensure that more and more people tune in to Radio Truth. The chief Zambian delegate [word indistinct] (Mulimo Pulibati), indulged in some [word indistinct] flights of fancy. he accused Radio Truth of broadcasting [words indistinct] and in the Nyanja, which is spoken in the eastern part of Zambia. (?This is) [words indistinct]. We have neither the staff nor the motivation to transmit in the vernacular languages of Zambia. Our broadcasts are confined to English, Shona and Sindebele. We can only assume that elements in Zambia opposed to UNIP [United National Independence Party] have set up their own local broadcasting facility.
[Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 20 Jun 87 MB] /12232

BUS HITS MINE--A land mine explosion in the Kitenge District has killed 2 people and injured 11 others. According to the SUNDAY MAIL, a Matatu bus struck the land mine on its route from Makova south of Chipinge to Mugare. Both the police and the army are reported to be carrying-out investigations into the accident. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 87 MB] /12232

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